

3.01
RETURN TO
BIBLIOLOGY
SECTION OF NO. 101 CLATRE.

7.2
AUG - 1916

INDEXED

Descriptive Catalogue

Layritz Nursery

LIBRARY
★ AUG 24 1920
U. S. Department of Agriculture

THOS. R. CUSACK PRESSES
VICTORIA, B. C.

Carey Road
Victoria, B. C.

INTRODUCTION.

INDEXED.

I TAKE PLEASURE in presenting a new edition of my Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of new and promising sorts, and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination. My old customers will notice a large increase in the number of ornamentals listed, although I have been growing many of them on trial for years. I trust that this edition may prove valuable as a work of reference, as well as aiding my customers in selecting their orders.

The continued patronage of my friends (and I count among them the largest and most successful fruit-growers in this province) as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures me that my efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate me to still greater efforts, and will warrant me in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

While this demand is stimulated in part by a knowledge of the great profits which result from the systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruit, it is by no means limited to this incentive. In every rank and station in life, including the humblest and the most opulent, those residing in town and country, people are beginning to see that nothing can add so much to the comforts of living as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different fruits for home use, and that nothing will do so much to adorn their homes, gratify a sense of the beautiful, and produce refinement in their families as the planting of such well selected varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, clematis, etc., as the ground about their houses will permit.

Owing to never ceasing efforts and energy, I am now in a position to state that my nursery is the largest in the province and I cordially invite all, who are interested, to visit my nursery, situated on Carey Road, Victoria, B.C., or ascertain my business standing as to honesty and integrity from any first-class fruit grower in this province or from the prominent officials in the Agricultural Department of British Columbia. For financial standing: Canadian Bank of Commerce and The Chartered Bank of British Columbia.

I always make it a point to give execution of all orders my personal supervision and no efforts will be spared to please my customers.

I thank my customers for their past valued patronage and hope to merit a continuance of their favors, as well as to gain many new friends, by strictly honest business principles.

RICHARD LAYRITZ,

Victoria, B.C.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDER.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:—

1st. All orders by mail should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention, as it is my rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand, hence I cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once.

2nd. Buyers ordering by letter should write out the order plainly **on a separate list** and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3rd. **Give plain and explicit shipping directions.** When none are given, I forward according to my best judgment; but in no case do I assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarders.

4th. Remittances should be made by draft on Victoria or by express money order or postal money order. On personal outside checks exchange must be added.

Accounts with responsible parties are payable on Jan. 1st, on fall shipments; and June 1st on spring shipments. Unknown parties will please enclose cash with their order.

5th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular **ages and sizes of trees, kinds of stock**, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments.

I guarantee stock true to name and use utmost care to avoid mistakes, but should any stock prove untrue to label, it is mutually understood and agreed between purchaser and myself that I shall in no case be liable for an amount greater than the original cost of the stock that proves untrue to label. I also agree to replace at half price all stock which under ordinary good cultivation fails to grow, if such failures are reported not later than July 1st after planting.

Claims for shortage or errors must be made within six days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will receive no attention.

HOW TO REACH THE NURSERY.

The Nursery is situated four miles from Victoria on Carey Road (straight continuation of Douglas St.), about ten minutes' walk from Royal Oak Station on the Sidney Railway; (train leaves Victoria at present at 7.45 a.m. and 3 p.m., returning about 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively).



FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

This catalogue contains descriptions of all the latest additions to our fruit list that have been tested in my trial orchard, or in other places of this province, to my satisfaction. I have omitted many old kinds that are useless, and for commercial purposes might omit many more, but sometimes varieties are called for that are not commercially valuable, and I grow them and offer them for sale to those who desire to buy for home use.

I endeavor to procure as soon as possible and test all new fruits that appear to have desirable qualities, and aim to keep fully abreast of the times and not to recommend varieties unsuitable for our climate. I am to offer not only stock absolutely true to name but also a superior grade of stock. When properly ripened the trees are dug carefully, thus securing all the fibres, a thing impossible when plowed out. I have a large force of skilled and trusty employees, who aim to make my establishment a synonym for a square and honest dealing firm.

All my fruit trees are grown on whole seedling roots. The advantages of these in promoting the health and thriftiness of trees over others grafted or budded on pieces or sections of roots is acknowledged by the best authorities, and is easily apparent to everybody.

The outlook for fruit growing at present, with a big home market and the unquestionably ever-increasing demands for fruit in our Northern Mining Districts and the large Central Northwest is most encouraging and with proper management bids to become the most profitable of all agricultural branches of our province.

Thus in regard to the marketing of fruit, in most cases, and particularly with apples, it is not a matter of "Can we sell our fruit?" but "Have we a quantity of well grown and properly packed fruit for sale?"

I do not wish to tempt the uninitiated with the promise of a large fortune in a few years, but I do say that the business of fruit growing, conducted with energy, will bring an ample and sure reward.

PREPARATIONS FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Be sure the land is well drained, as no kind of fruit trees will thrive where the soil is saturated with stagnant water, except cranberries. New land requires no fertilizing, but old land should be so fertilized as to be in a condition to grow a good crop of corn or wheat. When planting upon the lawn or grass



Apple Orchard, Three Years Planted.

plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate.

I use the greatest care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres are unavoidable, and to preserve the natural balance between roots and tops, a proper and judicious pruning is in most cases absolutely necessary. All broken or bruised roots should be cut off with a sharp knife, (observing that the cut-surface points downward), as a smooth cut heals much sooner than a bruise. The tops of Fruit Trees should be cut back to the extent of about one-half the growth of the previous season, taking care to prune in such a manner as to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air. One year old trees, where there is but a straight stock, cut back to the desired height for forming the head, being careful to cut all to exactly the same height, as it adds much to the symmetry and beauty of the orchard.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery after the earth has settled. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required, except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots. A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season, will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

I cannot too strongly recommend my customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape.

Wherever possible trees should be planted in the fall; by all means, procure the trees in the fall or early winter, heeling them in until needed, right on the grounds where they will be planted. The trees are then not endangered by the drying winds in spring while in transit besides in the fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long, and the weather is not nearly so changeable as in the spring, also there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they then become thoroughly established the first season.

In heeling in, observe to choose light and dry ground and fill the soil well between all the roots, which, of course, necessitates the opening of all bundles. Heeling in upright is preferable to the slanting position of the trees.

AFTER-CULTURE.

Grass should never be allowed to grow about trees. The ground should be cultivated thoroughly, so that the finely pulverized soil forms a natural mulch over the whole surface of the ground. If the soil is poor it should be enriched with manure, either from the stable or chemical. Very best results will, also, be obtained by plowing in a green crop vetches, rye or wheat, grown during the moist part of the season and plowed under in the spring before the dry weather sets in.

Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.



**Branches of Olivet Cherry and Bismark
Apple Cut Out of Above Orchard Four
Years After Planting.**

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Apples	25 to 30 feet apart each way.
Pears and strong growing Cherries...	25 " 30 " " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Plums, Apricots and Peaches.....	20 to 25 " " " "
Grapes	rows 8 to 9 feet apart, 7 " 9 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	5 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.

Note.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches, etc., or other small trees specified as "fillers," or small fruit between. By the time the apples require the ground, the others will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

40 feet apart each way.....	27	10 feet apart each way.....	435
30 " " ".....	50	8 " " ".....	680
25 " " ".....	70	6 " " ".....	1210
20 " " ".....	110	5 " " ".....	1742
18 " " ".....	135	4 " " ".....	2722
15 " " ".....	200	3 " " ".....	4840
12 " " ".....	302		

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

SPRAYING.

That Spraying is necessary, there is no doubt nor question; in fact the spray pump is today as important a tool with the experienced fruit grower and gardener in general as is the hoe or cultivator, to produce the highest results. As the proper formulas are still not sufficiently known, I give below a few recipes for spraying against the most persistent enemies of our cultivated plants:

Summer Spray Against the Apple Tree Aphis or Aphis on Roses.

Eight pounds of Quassia Chips.
Seven pounds of Whale Oil Soap.

The quassia chips are boiled in about one gallon of water to each pound of chips, for one hour. The soap is added while hot, and allowed to dissolve. This solution is then diluted with 100 gallons of water. Use with sprayer, or on young trees the tips of the branches affected may be dipped in this liquid.

Winter Spray against the Woolly Aphis and Scale Insects.

Lime, unslacked 30 lbs.
Sulphur, powdered..... 20 lbs.
Salt, coarse 15 lbs.
Water 50 gals.



Duchess Oldenburg, Five Years Planted.

Directions.

Place ten pounds of lime and twenty pounds of sulphur in a boiler with twenty gallons of water, and boil over a brisk fire for two hours, until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. It will then be amber-colored. Next place twenty pounds of lime in a cask and pour water enough over it to thoroughly slack it. Add the salt. When dissolved, add to the lime and sulphur and boil half an hour longer. Add enough water to make fifty gallons. Apply lukewarm.

Directions for Use.

Spray when the trees are dormant, or as soon as the leaves fall, and again in the spring when the buds swell. A good force-pump should be used, and care must be taken to thoroughly cover the infected trees with the mixture, which should be constantly stirred when applying. If used every year, one spraying just before the buds open is fully sufficient.

Against the Pear and Cherry Tree Slug.

London purple or Paris green mixed with water or Bordeaux Mixture, in the proportion of one ounce to six gallons, and applied to the foliage with a syringe or a spray pump will promptly destroy this slug.

Against the Currant and Gooseberry Slug or Worm.

Hellebore is the best of known remedies, and a perfectly effectual one. Properly applied, no harm can possibly result from it. It should be used in the following manner: Early in the spring, as soon as the leaves of the currant have fully put forth, watch for the first indications of the hatching and commencement of the young larvae. You have only to look for these on the **lowest leaves of the bushes near the ground**. The indications will be numerous **small holes eaten into the leaves**. Sprinkle powdered hellebore over the leaves, renewing it if washed away by rain, and the desired end is accomplished. If the hellebore remains upon the leaves during the time that larvae are hatching, all will be killed, and none will remain for subsequent spreading over the leaves and for the need of future attention. If the first brood of worms is thus destroyed, there will be few if any to form a second brood in June.

Bordeaux Mixture against Apple-Scab and all Fungous Diseases.

Sulphate of Copper (bluestone)...	4 lbs.
Unslacked lime	4 lbs.
Water	50 gals.

Directions.

Dissolve the sulphate of copper in four gallons of hot water, using an earthen or wooden vessel for this purpose. Slake the lime with six gallons hot water, and when cool strain through a coarse gunny sack into the dissolved bluestone, and add water to make fifty gallons. When applying, keep constantly stirred, using a force-pump with special nozzle. The first application should be made as soon as the fruit is gathered in the fall, a second application early in the spring when the buds are swelling, and a third application after the blossoms have fallen, repeating again at intervals of two or three weeks until fruit attains the size of a walnut.



Lord Suffield.

This procedure may, however, to a very large extent be done away with if **Double Strength Bordeaux Mixture** is applied thoroughly in the fall immediately after the fruit has been gathered, which, by the way, is the only preventative against the much-dreaded disease of our apple trees on the coast generally known as Black-Spot.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

* Signifies the value of the fruit for table use; every additional star doubles its value in this respect.

† Signifies the value of the fruit for cooking or canning, preserving and drying purposes; every additional cross doubles its value in this regard.

APPLES

Throughout our whole Province, be it on the Mainland or here on Vancouver Island, as fine apples are produced as may be found anywhere. The apple is truly the most important fruit. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite throughout the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for our home use. There is decidedly no farm crop which, on the average, will produce even near as much income per acre as will an apple orchard, properly managed. The average prices paid for the fruit are steadily on the increase on account of the splendid opening for shipments to our mining centres and the Northwest, where there are no producers and heavy consumers, who, to a large extent are still supplied by our neighbors across the border.

If trees are desired which will bear immediately it is recommended to plant **DWARF APPLES**; these are worked on Paradise stocks and will bear at once extraordinarily large and fine fruit, which makes them especially suited for small city gardens, or as "fillers" for the commercial orchard.

For the varieties of dwarf apples, kept in stock, see price list.

Apples will thrive on almost any well-drained soil and require a distance of at least 25 feet in planting except the sorts specified as "fillers," for which a distance of 18 to 20 feet is sufficient, if planted alone.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- Beauty of Bath** **† A dessert apple from England considered as one of the most valuable early varieties. Yellow with beautiful crimson stripes. August.
- Duchess of Oldenburg** ***† A large and beautiful Russian apple, round, streaked, red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. Confidently to be recommended. Good filler. August.
- Early Rivers** *† Is a very high quality large yellow summer apple of healthy, robust growth, and, like Lord Suffield, extremely prolific. August-September.
- Jersey Sweet** *† Medium-sized, skin greenish, with red over nearly the whole surface; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a pleasant flavor. September.
- Keswick Codlin** †† A very prolific pale yellow apple, an excellent "filler" tree, bearing right after planting. August-September.
- Lord Suffield** †† A most valuable apple, of English origin, which ought to be one of our leading sorts; large to very large;

- yellow. Very early bearing and enormously prolific. September.
- Lievlund Raspberry** * This is praised as one of the best and most profitable summer apples. Tree is a fine strong grower, the fruit red and of good quality. August.
- Napoleon** *† The earliest bright red apple from France. Prolific and of high quality. July—August.
- Quarenden** *† Well thought of in England. Bright red, medium large. Good shipper. August.
- Red Astrachan** *†† Large, crimson, juicy, rather acid; tree a fine healthy grower and good bearer. August.
- Sweet Bough** *†† Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. August.
- Williams Favorite** *†† Handsome dessert apple, medium, very bright red, excellent shipper; very prolific. Good "filler." August.
- Yellow Transparent** *††† Very valuable hardy summer apple for home use or near market. Tree abundant bearer. Fruit good size, skin clear white or very pale yellow; flavor acid and delicious. July—August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Alexander** *†† Very large and handsome; nearly covered with bright red stripes; very valuable for market. September and October.
- Blenheim Orange** *†† Fruit large, yellow to deep orange; stained on sunny side with dark red stripes; flesh yellow, very sweet, pleasant. Fine quality. November.
- Blue Pearmaine** *† Large, dark purple-red all over, appearing bluish from white bloom; flesh of mild aromatic flavor. October—November.
- Bramley's Seedling** *† Large, yellow with red streaks; prolific bearer, very strong grower. September—October.
- Cellini** *†† Large, red; very productive, valuable for market. Good "filler." September—October.
- Charles Ross** *†† A cross seedling of Peasgood Nonsuch and Cox Orange Pippin, combining the vigorous habit, fine shape and color of fruit of the former with the delicious flavor of the latter sterling variety. October.
- Cox Orange Pippin** **** Medium to large fruit of pale yellow color, with red stripes on sunny side; flesh fine grained, juicy and of aromatic flavor. It is the standard of high quality and sold as fancy dessert apple at highest prices in England. The tree is only a moderate grower, but it is enormously productive and will need thinning and careful cultivation. Good "filler." October.
- Graham Royal Jubilee** *† Large, yellow; tree very productive. Stays dormant very late in spring, thereby escaping late spring frosts. October—November.
- Gravenstein** *†† A large, beautiful yellow apple of high quality, juicy, exceedingly well flavored; a strong grower. September, October.
- Maiden's Blush** *† Medium to large, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek. September and October.
- McIntosh Red** *††† An exceedingly hardy apple of medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, refreshing. Resembles the Fameuse, but is a big improvement on this sort. Most valuable for the dry belt. November.
- Peasgood Nonsuch** *† Very large, handsome, valuable market apple. Yellow with bright red cheek. Very pretty. October.

- Red Bietigheimer** † Very large showy apple; skin pale yellow, mostly covered with purplish crimson. September—October.
- Snow** (Fameuse) *** Medium, deep crimson; flesh snow white, tender, agreeable. A very popular dessert apple. October.
- The Queen** *† Large, flat, yellow with red stripes; enormously prolific. September.
- Twenty Ounce** *†† (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red. Tree vigorous and prolific. October—November.
- Warner's King** *†† Very large, greenish yellow; strong grower and very productive. September—October.



Wealthy.

- Wealthy** **† Very hardy and most prolific apple of medium to large size; red, streaked with white; quality good. One of the best market apples, packing easily on account of its uniform shape. Good "filler." September—October.
- Wolf River** *†† A very large, bright red, handsome apple; flesh rather coarse but juicy, pleasant and of peculiar spicy flavor. September—October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- Baldwin** *† Large roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive; a popular winter apple. January to March.



Yellow Transparent Apple.

- Baumann's Reinette** *† Beautiful scarlet red, medium sized. Early and productive bearer; very hardy. November—February.
- Belle de Boskoop** *† Large, yellow, russet red on sunny side; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sub-acid. January—February.
- Ben Davis** †† (New York Pippin)—Medium to large apple of great keeping qualities. Yellow with red cheek. Tree vigorous and productive. April—June.
- Black Ben Davis** †† A development of the above of better quality with a higher color, and all the sterling qualities of its parent. It is certainly the apple which will keep latest in the spring with the least possible loss.
- Bismark** † Large, green with red cheek; early and very heavy bearer. October—February.
- Canada Reinette** *† Called by our friends across the line "British Columbia." Large, flattened and ribbed; greenish yellow, with russet dots; flesh firm. Tree very strong grower and abundant bearer. November to January.
- Gano** † Very similar in growth and habit to Ben Davis. Yellow, nearly covered with dark red. April—June.
- Gloria Mundi** †† Very large, greenish yellow; valuable for cooking and drying. November—February.
- Golden Russet** ** Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and highly flavored. Tree very hardy and vigorous. December—April.
- Grimes' Golden Pippin** *** Medium; skin golden yellow sprinkled with gray dots; flesh yellow, compact, crisp, rich and spicy. Good "filler." November—March.
- Jonathan** *** Medium sized rounded fruit; skin yellow, nearly covered with lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored. Very early and productive bearer. Good "filler." November—March.
- King of Tompkins' County** ***† Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; probably the best apple of its season. November—February.
- Lemon Pippin** *† Medium, bright yellow with slight brownish red cheek on sunny side. Crisp, acid, of agreeable flavor. Tree strong grower and productive. November—February.
- Missing Ling** † This very late keeping apple is named by the originators as the Missing Link, coming in when the late apples are gone and keeping until the advent of the early Summer apples; under favorable conditions it has been kept for two years in good shape. The hardy tree is very vigorous and a regular heavy bearer of medium sized red and yellow striped fruit.
- Mother** ** Medium large oblong table apple; flesh crisp, yellow, with aromatic flavor. Very productive. Good "filler."
- Northern Spy** ***† Large, round, greenish yellow with red stripes on sunny side; a strong upright grower; prolific bearer and excellent keeper. A standard sort of great hardiness. December to April.
- Ontario** *† Seedling of Northern Spy, but coming into bearing at an earlier age. Fruit similar, somewhat flatter. Very productive. December—March.
- Red Cheek Pippin** *† (Monmouth Pippin)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek. Tree vigorous and productive. January—March.
- Rhode Island Greening** *†† Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and good quality. Tree a strong and spreading grower and abundant bearer. December—March.

- Ribston Pippin** **† A favorite English apple of great merit, succeeding very well in our province; medium to large, roundish, greenish yellow, with russet on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Very productive. October to January.
- Rome Beauty** *† Large, yellow shaded red, juicy, acid, good flavor. Moderate grower. November—February.
- Salome** *† Medium, roundish conical fruit; skin reddish yellow, with dark red over nearly the whole surface; flesh whitish yellow and of fine quality. Good "filler."
- Spitzenberg, Esopus** ***† Medium to large; deep red flesh yellow, sub-acid, highly flavored. Very productive, but wants to be planted in rich soil to do its best. November to March.
- Stark** *† Medium large, roundish; greenish yellow with red stripes; flesh firm and juicy. December to May.
- Sutton's Beauty** *† Medium large, yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree free grower and productive. December—March.
- Talman Sweet** †† Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, very sweet, good baking apple. November—March.
- Wagner** **† Medium large, deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid, excellent. Very early and productive bearer. Good "filler." December—May.
- Winter Banana** **† This is certainly an apple of uncommon beauty and quality; a healthy vigorous grower and regular uniform bearer. Fruit large and symmetrical, round, very pretty, dark yellow with bright scarlet cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained and of high quality. November—March.
- Winterstein** **† One of Luther Burbanks sorts with all the good points of the Gravenstein, particularly in regard to quality and productiveness, but ripening about two months later and keeping well into Spring.
- Wismer's Dessert** ***† Combines the hardiness and productiveness of the Duchess or Wealthy, with very high quality of fruit and great keeping properties. Medium to large fruit. Smooth, beautifully colored yellow with bright red. Delicious flavor. Strong grower and extremely hardy. November—April.
- Yellow Bellflower** ***† A large and excellent apple; skin smooth; pale yellow, often with a blush next the sun; flesh tender, juicy, crisp and of agreeable sub-acid flavor. November to January.
- Yellow Newtown Pippin** **† Medium to large; yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich high flavor. One of the best quality apples where it succeeds; but wants very rich warm soil. January—April.

CRAB APPLES.

All Crab Apples are very hardy, will succeed well in all sections, and within the past few years much attention has been given to them on account of the demand for this nice little fruit for preserving, jelly, etc.

Florence Crab †† Very showy fruit, yellow with bright waxy red cheek. Tree enormously productive. Good "filler." August—September.

Hyslop †† Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Color deep crimson with heavy blue bloom.

Martha †† This crab and Transcendent are only good for the dry belt, as they blight on the coast. Beautiful yellow and red fruit of good size. September.



Transcendent.

Transcendent †† A very pretty red and yellow crab. Tree a remarkably strong grower. September—October.

Siberian—Grows in clusters; yellow with lively scarlet cheek. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit too small to be recommended. September.

PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. It far excels the apple in its peculiar delicacy, melting juicy texture and refined flavor.

Pears will succeed on almost any kind of soil; they require a distance of 25 to 30 feet in planting. One of the most important points in the management of pears, is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar.

SUMMER.

Bartlett **†† First on the list and deservedly so. Large, irregular in form, yellow with a blush on sunny side; rich, buttery and with a delicate flavor. Tree vigorous and enormously

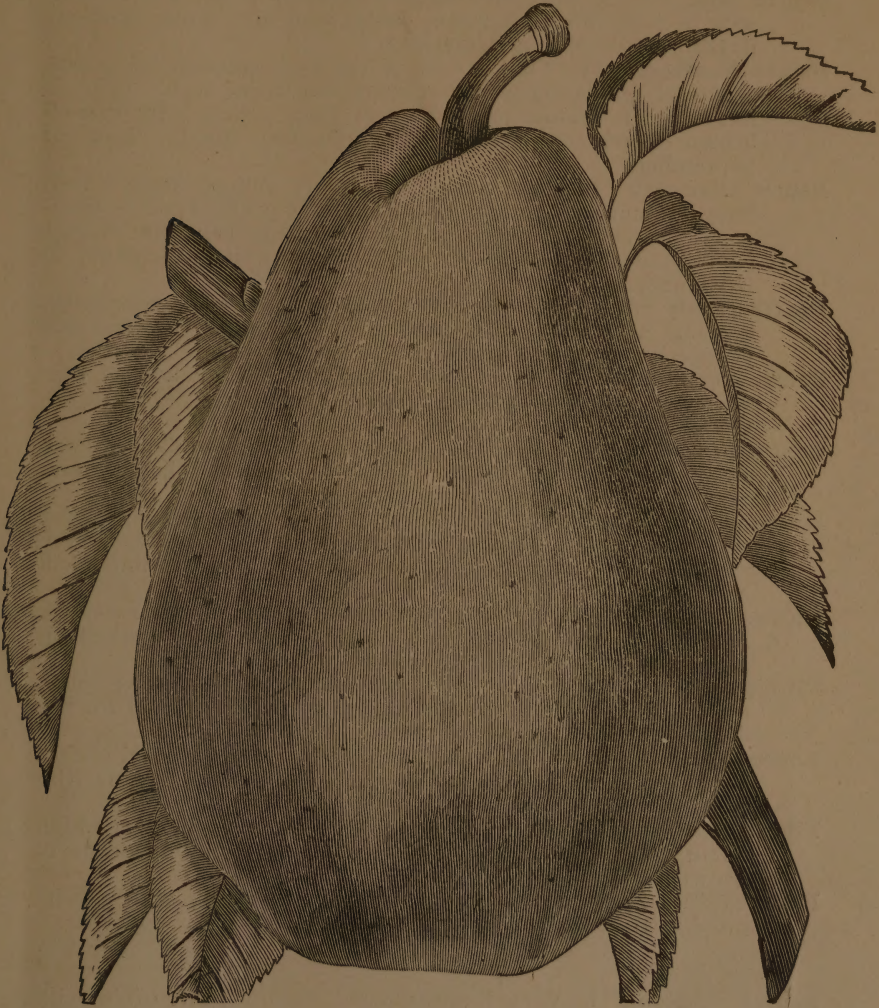


Bartlett Pears.

productive. By far the most favored pear in the country, as it is equally good for eating, canning, shipping and drying. September.

Beurre Giffard ** Medium, tapering to stem, greenish yellow, red on sunny side; melting and juicy. July.

Clapp's Favorite *† Very large, much resembling the Bartlett, about a week earlier, but with less keeping qualities.



Dr. Jules Guyot.

Dr. Jules Guyot ***†† This pear is a great improvement on the Bartlett, being earlier, a very sure cropper and a far less irregular shaped fruit with a more pleasing color. It is of very fine texture and highest quality. August—September.

Jargonelle *† Medium-sized, pyriform, with very long stem; fair quality. Tree strong grower and productive. Highly thought of in England. August.

Souvenir du Congress **† Fruit large and handsome; yellow with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy with strong musky flavor. September.

Wilder Early * Medium sized, yellow with red cheek; nice, early, little eating pear. Very productive. July—August.

AUTUMN.

Belle Lucrative ** A fine medium pear; yellow, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; good grower and productive. September.

Beurre Bosc *** A large and beautiful russety pear, very distinct with a long neck; melting, juicy with the most delicious flavor. September and October.

Beurre Boussock *†† This is one of the best commercial pears; sure and regular cropper; entirely free from scab. Fruit is large, nearly round, pale green or light yellow with russet-brown cheek on sunny side. Quality good. End of September.

Beurre Claireau *†† Very large, pyriform; yellow, shaded red; juicy, somewhat coarse, but good flavored. Tree a moderate grower, but very prolific. A very valuable market fruit, standing distant transportation well. October to November.

Beurre Hardy *†† Large cinnamon russet, with red cheek; juicy, melting, with a very pleasant flavor. Tree very vigorous and productive. September and October.

Beurre Superfin *** Medium large, very fine pear, yellowish russet color, texture melting, vinous, delicious. September—October.

Conference *†† Large pyriform with very long neck. Green mostly covered with russet. Flesh fine grained, buttery and pleasant. Very productive. October.

Doyenne du Comice *†** Very large, yellow with crimson cheek and russet dots; melting, richly perfumed and luscious. Tree vigorous and productive. A pear much to be recommended. November.

Duchess d'Angouleme *† Large, greenish yellow; lightly russeted. Makes a beautiful tree; does well as dwarf tree worked on quince. October and November.

Flemish Beauty *†† Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, melting, rich. Vigorous and productive. Only suited for the dry belt. September—October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey *†† Medium, yellow with dark red cheek; very juicy with a sub-acid flavor; excellent; a fine healthy grower and productive. October.

Pittmaston Duchess † Very large, greenish yellow; not very high quality, but bears early, is very productive and vigorous in growth. September.

Princess *†† Seedling of Louise Bonne de Jersey, with all its good qualities, but larger and more productive. October.

WINTER.

Beurre d'Anjou *†† Very large, russety, yellow pear, often with a red cheek; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting. One of the best early winter pears. December.

Easter Beurre *† Large, pale, yellow, with brown dots; quality good; one of the best winter pears. January to March.

Emile d'Heyst ** Large pyriform, yellow with brownish orange cheek; fine grained, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous and aromatic. December—January.

Le Lectier ** French table pear; large, pyriform, greenish yellow; high quality. December—January.

Kieffer † Tree a healthy grower; fruit of fair size and color; good pear for extreme south where none better will succeed. November.



Morello Cherries in Blossom.

- Lincoln Coreless** † (Pound Pear) Extra large, green with dull red cheek; coarse, but the latest keeper. March—June.
- Vicar of Winkfield** *† Large, long, greenish yellow. Not first class quality but desirable for its productiveness. December to January.
- Winter Bartlett** * Fruit medium; flesh tender, juicy, melting; will keep late in the season. December—January.
- Winter Nelis** ** Medium in size, yellowish green and russet; melting, juicy and of delicious flavor. A fine winter pear. Tree a straggly grower, but productive. December to January.

CHERRIES.

There are few more desirable fruit trees than the Cherry. It is most profitable, but needs more than any other tree thorough and constant cultivation. Cherries will thrive even on quite poor and light soil as long as it is naturally well drained; this applies especially to the Heart and Bigarreau Cherries, which refuse absolutely to prosper, if the subsoil is hard and impenetrable, as it is, for instance, mostly around Victoria.

Dukes and Morellos are not so particular and will do well, even if the soil is only artificially well drained to a depth of at least 3 to 4 feet.

The Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are all strong and upright growers, with sweet and firm-fleshed fruits, the flesh clinging to the stone. This class of cherries form large spreading trees and require to be planted at least 25 to 30 feet apart.

The Duke and Morello Cherries, often called Pie-Cherries, are all trees of a more branching, sometimes drooping character and do not need more than 20 feet distance in planting and may therefore, be used as "fillers." The fruits have a particular tart taste and are mostly freestones.

HEART AND BIGARREAU

- Angleterre Hative** ** Fruit medium large, round and flattened; skin deep red, flesh juicy, tender, sprightly; stone small. Tree strong grower. Early July.
- Black Tartarian** ** This very large, firm, black cherry is popular wherever we may go. Very fine shipping cherry. Early July.
- Black Republican** ** Tree strong grower; flesh dark red, firm and sweet. Surpassed by Lambert and Bing, which are large and superior in every respect and ripen at the same time.
- Bing** ** Tree strong grower; fruit very large, blackish purple; flesh solid; flavor of the highest quality. Very hardy and productive. Fine shipping and market variety. End of July.
- Centennial** ** A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, which it resembles in colour, but larger than its parent. Very sweet and an excellent keeper. Valuable shipper. July.
- Governor Wood** ** The good early light cherry; whitish yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and delicious. Very productive. End of June.
- Lambert** ** Fruit very large, good quality; liver-colored; heart-shaped; flesh firm and flavor unsurpassed. Excellent shipper. Tree strong grower. Ripens two weeks later than Royal Ann.
- Napoleon Bigarreau** **†† (Royal Ann) A very fine cherry of largest size, pale, yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous erect grower and very productive; ripens late. Equally good for canning and table.

Windsor ** A valuable late market cherry; fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Late.

DUKE AND MORELLO.

Belle Magnifique *††** A very large red late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. End of August and September.

De Planchoury *†** Tree strong grower. Fruit medium large, round; skin deep red; flesh juicy, tender, pleasantly acid and refreshing. Early in July.

Early Richmond †† Red; acid; valuable for cooking. June.

Empress Eugenie *†** Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; similar in appearance to the May Duke but ripening about ten days before it, and of superior quality.

English Morello †† Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, rich, acid; productive and late; when grown on the north wall of buildings fruit may be kept in fine condition on the trees until September and October.



Olivet.



Grand Duke Plums in Blossom.

- May Duke** *† An old well-known good variety; large, dark red; juicy and sub-acid. End of June.
- Montmorency Large** *†† A beautiful, large, red, acid Cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.
- Olivet** *†† Large, globular; very shining; deep red; the flesh is tender, rich and vinous with a very sweet sub-acid flavor; very productive. One of the most profitable cherries. End of August and September.
- Reine Hortense** *†† A French cherry; very large; tender, juicy and delicious; yellow with pale red. Middle of July.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Plums and prunes are so closely allied that remarks pertaining to one fruit are equally applicable to the other. Practically speaking the prune is characterized by its sweet, firm flesh and has the property of drying and curing without the seed being removed, making an excellent fruit, recognized as having great value in the commercial world.

Plums and Prunes have a low spreading character, but the trees are comparatively small and do not need to be planted more than 18 to 20 feet apart. They can also be used to advantage as "fillers."

Plums and Prunes succeed on both light and heavy soil, but appreciate, of course, like all other fruits, good cultivation.

- Bavay's Green Gage** *†† (Reine Claude de Bavay) An excellent variety of fine flavor; large, roundish, greenish yellow; highly recommended. September.
- Black Diamond Plum** *†† A large blue plum of great productiveness and hardness. The fact that the fruit is fully developed and perfectly colored long before it gets soft and real ripe makes it an ideal shipping plum. Vigorous grower and immensely prolific. September.
- Bradshaw** *†† Very large, dark violet red; juicy; adhering to the stone; productive. Eng of August.
- Burbank Plum** *†† This is a Japanese variety which is fully hardy with us. The fact that its numerous blossoms do not open all at once, as with the European varieties, but continue to appear over a period of 15 to 20 days, causes it to set a big crop of fruit regularly, even if some blossoms should be destroyed by a late frost. The large fruit is prettily yellow and red colored and, being very firm, has proved a good shipping plum. Ripens in August.
- Coes Golden Drop** *†† Large, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree not long lived. End of September.
- Columbia** *†† Very large; round; brownish purple; very rich and sugary; parts freely from the stone. End of August.
- Czar** *†† Medium large, early, purple, rich and good. Strong grower and very prolific. End of July.
- Drap d'Or** *†† The earliest of all plums by at least 10 to 12 days. Medium size; golden yellow; juicy and very sweet. Tree very prolific.
- English Damson** †† Small, roundish, oval; dark purple; much used for preserves. September.
- Englebert** *†† Medium large, purple with white bloom; fine quality. Strong grower and enormously prolific. Beginning of September.
- French Prune** *†† (Petite d'Agen) Medium size, egg-shaped, violet, purple; very sweet. Very prolific. Too small to be profitable. September.
- Green Gage** *†† Small, but of the highest excellence; round, greenish yellow, with brown dots; very juicy and sweet.

Grand Duke **†† A valuable late plum; as large as the Bradshaw; entirely free from rot; dark purple; good quality. Tree very strong grower. September.

Hungarian Prune—See Pond's Seedling Plum.

Italian Prune **††† (Fellenberg, Large German prune)—Medium to large, oval; dark purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts freely from the stone. Excellent for drying. Tree a free grower and very prolific. September.

Jefferson **† A fine large oval plum; yellow with a reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy; parts freely from the stone; very productive. August.

Lincoln *†† Large, red, sweet; very prolific; free from rot. Beginning of September.

Maynard—Another one of Burbank's introductions. It is very large; form nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends; of richest crimson-purple. The flesh is firm even when dead ripe, but melting, juicy and delicious. Sturdy and strong grower, very prolific.



Peach Plum.

Peach Plum *†† Very large roundish, brownish red; coarse-grained but juicy; pleasant, sprightly flavor. July.

- Pond's Seedling** *†† Very large, like chicken eggs; dark red; juicy and sweet; its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. September.
- Santa Rosa** *†† Luther Burbank, its originator, says: "The best yet." Ripens two weeks before the Burbank; highest quality; excellent shipper. Fruit large, purplish crimson with a pale blue bloom, flesh purple, small pit. Tree prolific bearer and strong, upright grower. Everybody should try it.
- Satsuma Blood Plum** *† This is a Japanese plum, quite hardy and productive. Fruit large nearly round, dark red, flesh dark red, solid color from skin to pit, firm, juicy, of very good flavor, pit very small. September.
- Silver Prune** *†† An Oregon prune, probably seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it much resembles, but it is much more productive and the tree is more vigorous. End of September.
- Sugar Prune** ****† An extremely early Prune; large; ripens August 1st; cures superbly rich, with a yellow flesh, tender and rich in sugar juice; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom. Tree an unusually vigorous grower, and very productive.
- Victoria** *† A beautiful English plum; very productive but straggly grower; large oval; light yellow, marbled with light lilac and purple; flesh yellow, soft, good quality. Beginning of September.
- Washington** *†† Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; strong grower. Middle of September.
- Yellow Egg** *†† A very large beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. End of September.

PEACHES.

The cultivation of the Peach has obtained great importance in this Province as far as the Okanagan and Boundary countries are concerned, where it is grown to the greatest perfection and with good profits.

The trees prefer a light, deep, sandy loam, rather dry than moist, but by all means well drained. For planting distance 18 to 20 feet is sufficient.

It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and to let in light and air; keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood. Nothing will bring a Peach tree to a premature end quicker than not to prune it.

On the Coast peaches will give the best satisfaction if planted against walls of buildings, etc.; so as to protect the blossoms against prevailing late spring frosts.

RIPENING NEARLY IN THE ORDER NAMED.

Freestone—(f.) Semi-cling—(s. c.) Clings—(c.)

- Briggs' May** ** Medium size, round; white skin, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy, and sweet. A valuable early variety. (f.)
- Alexander** ** Large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red; flesh very juicy and sweet; fine quality; a good early peach, but rather soft for shipping. (s. c.)

- Triumph **†** Earliest yellow freestone peach known; ripens with Alexander; blooms late; a sure and abundant bearer; tree of vigorous growth. Fruit is of medium large size, with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, and of excellent flavor. (f.)
- Yellow St. John **†** A favorite hardy kind, nearly the size of Early Crawford; orange yellow, with deep red cheek. (f.)
- Hale's Early ***** Medium large size and nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich, sweet. (f.)
- Mountain Rose **** Large, round, white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and very good. (f.)
- Fitzgerald **†** An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young, is productive and one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. (f.)



Early Crawford.

Early Crawford **† A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. (f.)

- Early Charlotte** **† Very fine yellow peach, high quality. Flesh yellow, melting, juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Tree very hardy. (f.)
- Carman** **† Large, resembling the Elberta in shape; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy. Prolific bearer; profitable market variety. (f.)
- Tuscan** †† (Tuskena) A large yellow cling; a fine shipping peach, and especially desirable in this way on account of its early ripening qualities. (c.)
- Elberta** *†† Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, fine grain, juicy, sweet; tree very prolific, and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other peach. (f.)
- Crosby** *†† A true iron-clad; ripening between early and late Crawford. Tree vigorous and low-headed. Fruit medium in size, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on sunny side. A sure cropper. (f.)
- Crawford's Late** **†† Fruit of large size; skin yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September. (f.)

NECTARINES.

The habit and growth of the Nectarine resembles the Peach with the distinction that the skin of the Nectarine fruit is smooth like a plum. It is a delicious fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow; much superior to the peach as a dried fruit; and excellent for preserves. Commands a high price in the eastern market as it is considered as somewhat of a novelty.

- Boston** **†† Large, deep yellow with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow, sweet and of pleasant flavor. Tree hardy and productive. (f.)
- Lord Napier** **†† Large size, ripening among the earliest; skin pale cream color with a very dark crimson cheek in the sun; flesh very white, tender, melting, juicy, separating freely from the stone.
- Stanwick** **†† Very large, often as large as a peach; skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. September.

APRICOTS.

Beautiful and delicious fruit. In quality and appearance between the plum and the peach, combining quality of both. Ripening early, together with its delightful flavor makes it one of the most valuable fruits. Tree is as hardy as the peach; requires about the same cultivation as the peach or plum. It ships well and commands a good price in the eastern market. For drying and canning it has no superior.

- Blenheim** **†† Large, oval; light orange; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; regular and prolific bearer. Early.
- Moorpark** **†† One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; skin deep orange or brownish red; flesh firm, bright orange, very juicy and of a rich luscious flavor. August.
- Royal** **†† A standard variety of great hardiness and all-round good qualities; skin dull yellow with an orange cheek; flesh firm and juicy with a rich vinous flavor. July.



Young Peach Orchard on Okanagan Lake, planted last spring with Layritz Nursery Grown Trees.

Tilton Apricot **†† Though originated in California it has proved to be more exempt from injuries through late frosts than the older kinds. It is a large fine fruit, slightly compressed and of high quality, the flesh is firm, yellow and parts readily from the stone.

QUINCES.

The Quince is, of late, attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. Especially desirable for jellies and preserves.

The Quince thrives best on deep, rich and moist soil. When pruning, the tree should be well thinned out and the heavier branches cut back about half to obtain best results.

Apple, or Orange—Large, roundish, with short neck; fruit a beautiful bright golden yellow color; an old favorite sort. September.

Champion—Fruit very large and handsome; very productive, surpassing all others in this respect; flesh tender, flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste to any other fruit with which it may be cooked.

Meech's Prolific—Tree a vigorous grower and immensely productive; fruit large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance.



Orange Quince.

Pineapple—Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit in form and size resembles the Orange quince, but is smoother and more globular. Makes a superior jelly; can be eaten raw and will cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple; possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equalled by any other quince.

GRAPES.

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, or a wall.

Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Sunny hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or February, while the vines are entirely dormant.

There are many methods of training grape vines, but as trellises are more generally employed, we will confine our suggestions to a description of the trellis method. To construct a trellis, take posts 8 to 10 feet long; set them 3 feet in the ground and about 12 feet apart. Stretch No. 9 galvanized wire tightly along the posts, 18 inches from the ground, and the distance between the wires about 12 inches. Trellises should be at least 10 feet apart. Set the vines about 10 to 15 feet apart. Prune the vines to two canes each for two years after they are planted. In February or March these canes should be cut back to 5 or 6 feet each, and tied along the lower wire of the trellis, horizontally.

When the growth commences in spring, the young shoots must be reduced by disbudding, so that they may stand about a foot apart on the cane, selecting, of course, strong, healthy shoots; as they grow they are tied up to the second, third and fourth wire, and all superfluous ones removed, as well as the young laterals which will appear on vigorous vines; but the fruit-bearing shoots are allowed to extend themselves at will until September, when they should be pinched off at the ends to assist the ripening of the wood.

Grapes should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Brighton—Bunches large and loosely set; berries large, round, coppery-red; flesh rich and sweet; quality and flavor unexcelled. Ripens 10 days before Delaware.

Campbell's Early—A very strong vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, mildew-resisting foliage. Clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom. Season very early, ripening from the 15th to last of August. Has remarkable keeping qualities.

Concord—Bunches compact; berries large, globular, almost black, covered with a fine bloom. Most popular American Grape.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light, red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive.

Moore's Diamond—A vigorous grower and prolific bearer; bunches large and compact; color delicate greenish white with rich yellow tint when fully ripe; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent; quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Moore's Early—Valuable early grape, combining hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness among its desirable qualities; bunch large; berries large, round, black.

Niagara—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive. Wants warm situation to ripen.

FOREIGN VARITIES

The sorts enumerated with the exception of White Sweetwater, which ripens if planted against a wall even on the Coast, will only succeed in the most favorable locations of the dry belts, or, of course, under glass.

Black Hamburg—Considered one of the finest. Bunches large and mostly with two shoulders; berries very large; skin thick, deep brownish purple, becoming almost black at maturity. Flavor very sugary and rich. A good and regular bearer.

Flame Tokay—Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety; always commands a good price in the eastern markets.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunches large; berry very large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich, fine muscat flavor; a good raisin grape; one of the best.

Rose of Peru—Vine a strong grower; bunch very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large, with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.

White Sweetwater—(Chasselas de Fontainebleau)—Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish-yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.

NUT TREES

ALMONDS.

Budding and blooming early, the Almond is quite apt to be nipped by early spring frosts when subjected to the low lands or colder regions. It requires a light, warm, well drained situation, because keenly sensitive to "wet feet."

In training, it should be handled like the peach the first three years to secure a well shaped, sturdy tree. After the third year the pruning shears should only be used to remove objectionable branches. The tendency of most varieties is to become too dense, and thinning in the winter months should not be neglected.

IXL—Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily; shell soft but perfect.

The Jordan—The nuts are long and are hardshells; the kernels are single, narrow, long and plump. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower and heavy bearer. A most excellent variety; prized as the most delicious nut.

Nonpareil—Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell; of the Paper Shell type.

SPANISH CHESTNUTS.

A highly ornamental and useful tree with beautiful foliage. It is perfectly hardy and grows on almost any kind of soil.

The nuts are sweet and of fair size, a good deal larger than the American Chestnut, which, by the way, has not proved hardy in our district.

WALNUTS.

The planting of the Walnut is steadily increasing, and with good right, because if planted on good, deep, moderately moist soil, the walnut is just as profitable as it is ornamental and no doubt will be in big demand as our country progresses.

When once established it requires little care as far as pruning is concerned. Good and thorough cultivation is necessary for activity in the growth of the tree, causing it to respond with bountiful crops.

The walnut, unlike the general run of deciduous trees, should not be cut back severely in transplanting from the nursery to the orchard.

The only pruning needed is in shaping the tree and this is accomplished by causing the branches to have an upward tendency, cutting off those which show an inclination to grow downward. Interfering branches in later years should be removed, but under no consideration should the young growth be cut back as with the peach.

If planted out in orchard the distance should be 35 to 40 feet, with "fillers" of peach, etc., between them.

Black American—(J. Nigra)—This species of Walnut is a common and stately forest tree in the Middle and Western states; makes a fine shade and ornamental tree; produces large crops of rich and oily nuts.

English, or Madeira Nut—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and large quantities sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

Japan—(*Juglans Sieboldi*)—It grows with great vigor, assuming a handsome shape without pruning, and has withstood a temperature of 21 deg. below zero without injury. Its nuts are small, borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old.



Franquette.

early frosts. Its leaves and blossoms appear about one month later in the spring than the Common English Walnut, and are consequently seldom, if ever, injured by late spring frosts.

Franquette—Nut very large and long; kernel full-fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. It bears a full crop each year. A good market variety.

Mayette—One of the best nuts grown; large, full-fleshed and sweet.

Parisienne—A most beautiful nut; one of the largest and best for dessert; broad and large, with very full-fleshed kernel. Bears early and regularly.

Praeparturien (Dwarf Prolific)—This is a dwarf-growing, early-bearing variety, which matures its growth well, not suffering, therefore, from

FILBERTS.

The large-fruited Filberts are not nearly as much planted as they deserve. One reason for that may be the fact that most plants hitherto distributed have been seedlings, which invariably do not bear until very old, and then have generally only very small, inferior, wild nuts. The English large-fruited Filbert and Cob Nut will not come true from seed, but have to be grafted or propagated by layers. They are then very prolific, begin to bear generally as two year plants, and are regular annual croppers.



English Filbert.

MEDLARS.

The Medlar is a medium sized perfectly hardy tree with broad, shining, leathery foliage. It is vigorous and prolific and will succeed on almost any kind of soil. The fruit is not fit for eating until over ripe, and then considered by some quite a delicacy.

Giant—Fruit large and handsome.

Nottingham—Fruit above medium. Excellent sort.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry furnishes the two-fold purpose of ornamental and fruit tree. It is easily cultivated, and requires little or no pruning. It does best planted in a deep, sandy loam and warm situations.

Downing's Everbearing—Tree only obtains moderate size, but is very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, introduced from Russia by the Mennonites; foliage abundant. Fruit smaller than the Downing, but otherwise similar.

SMALL FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits which results from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure, muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc., are the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row. Keep in hills, with runners cut.

One crop of Strawberries may be planted to profitable advantage between the trees in newly set out orchards, where the soil is suitable and provided they are not planted closer than 4 feet on each side of the tree rows, so as to allow free use of cultivator.

Magoon—Principal market variety in this province; fully hardy, extremely vigorous and prolific; fruit large, very firm, coloring fully before it becomes soft, thus making it an ideal shipping berry. Quality good. Season medium.

Sharpless—Well-known, very large berry, certainly hard to beat; has maintained its high reputation for vigor of plant, size of berry, flavor and productiveness. Rather soft, good for canning and home market.



British Queen.



Laxton's Noble.

British Queen—This, as well as Laxton's Noble and Royal Sovereign, are of European origin, and certainly superior in quality to the American varieties, but as desirable as they may be for the home garden, they are not in it with the American varieties to produce a quantity. Fruit medium, very delicious, aromatic flavor.

Laxton's Noble—Large, bright, crimson, quality fine.

Laxton's Royal Sovereign—Medium large, highly delicious and aromatic.

RASPBERRIES.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits. Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for near market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season for ripening is long.

Raspberries require a deep moist soil. The hills should not be less than four feet apart each way. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

**Cuthbert.**

Cuthbert—Large, conical, deep rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality; a vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely prolific. Regarded as the best raspberry for market culture.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is rich golden yellow; flavor excellent; large size, very productive.

Fillbasket—Largest Raspberry known, of excellent flavor; enormously productive and vigorous; quite hardy.

..BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and delicious fruit should be planted in rows six feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as Raspberries.

Snyder—Very hardy and wonderfully productive; large, sweet and melting to the core. Early.

Evergreen—An immensely strong trailing grower and very prolific bearer; it has beautiful cut foliage which it retains pretty well during the winter; berries are large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; it continues to ripen from July to November, which makes it all the more desirable for family use.

Erie—The best and hardiest blackberry; fruit large and of fine quality; plant very hardy, vigorous and productive. Early.

Mammoth—Grows entirely unlike any other blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed to the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of deep green color. Enormously productive and exceedingly early. Fruit enormous, seeds small and abundant; core small, soft. A fine berry for family use, but too soft for shipping.

BLACKBERRY-RASPBERRY.—HYBRIDS.

Logan Berry—The vine grows entirely unlike the blackberry or raspberry; it trails upon the ground like a dewberry. The canes are very large, have very fine spines like those found on the raspberry; leaves resemble those of the raspberry more than of the blackberry. An exceedingly strong grower, and an enormous bearer. The fruit is as large as the



Erie.

largest sized blackberry, of the same form and shape, a dark, bright red color when fully ripe. Of a rather acid vinous flavor; excellent for preserves and jellies.

The Phenomenal Berry—It is the result of a cross between the **Improved California Dewberry** and the **Cuthbert Raspberry**. An introduction of the famous Luther Burbank of California; it resembles the Logan in every respect except being sweeter and larger. Excellent for canning, drying and table use.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy black handsome fruit of excellent quality. The fruit ripens much earlier than the blackberry.

CURRENTS.

Plant in rows five feet apart each way, if practicable. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Of large size, fine flavor, deep red. One of the most desirable sorts.

Lee's Prolific (Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish-white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading and dark green foliage. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and may be canned with such facility, that it is cultivated very extensively for both home and market use.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

Champion—A variety originated in Oregon; fruit green, medium, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. The best market berry in this province.



Industry.

Industry—This is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, and a great cropper. The berries are of the largest size, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable.

Pearl—This very delicious American is a cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties. It is very hardy, here in nursery free from mildew; superior in size and quality, productive. Color green.

Red Jacket—An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy; of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the red leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Whitesmith—Large, oval, yellowish-white, slightly downy; fine quality.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals. Do not cut for use until the second season.

Conover's Colossal—A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.

Palmetto—Southern origin; early, large, tender, and regular in growth.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Australian, Crimson Winter—Introduced by Luther Burbank. The stalk of medium size, pale, greenish-crimson color, turning when cooked to a light clear crimson, and of very best quality. The plants somewhat more inclined to blossom than the other kinds, which is easily remedied by topping. Crimson Winter starts to grow vigorously by October and continues to produce stalks continuously if kept moist during the summer.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of the old varieties.

Victoria—Very large and valuable for market. Early.

Ornamental Department.

Aside from the pleasure of having trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkept grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of grounds, have regard to economy of labor; let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set somewhere else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, the ground should be deeply and thoroughly prepared for planting. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated and mulched the first two seasons. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every fall and winter.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as a protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or Shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and, then, with a little care, it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best-kept places.

PRUNING.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

SHEARING may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, may be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

WHAT TO PLANT.

We here present a list of the most desirable ornamental trees and shrubs, indicating season of flowering and other most meritorious points, and refer the reader to the proper places in the Catalogue for descriptions of them.

Flowering Trees—February, March—Prunus Pissardi. April—Pyrus Floribunda, Bechtel's Crab. May—Horse Chestnuts, Magnolia, Flowering Cherry. June—Tulip Tree, Laburnum, Hawthorn(single and white), Mountain Ash, Locusts. July—Catalpa, Spanish Chestnut, Linden.

Cut-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Cut-leaved Birch, Cut-leaved Sumach, Cut-leaved Elder.

Purple-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Purple-leaved Beech, Purple-leaved Maples (Reitenbachi and Sycamore), Purple-leaved Oak, Purple-leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Berberis, Purple-leaved Filbert.

Deciduous Upright Trees—Ash, Beech, Birch, Catalpa, Chestnuts, Elm, Linden, Locust, Maple, Oak, Plane, Poplar.

Variegated-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Variegated-leaved Maple (Negundo fol. arg. var.), Variegated Elder, Variegated Cornus, Variegated Chochorus, Variegated Privet, Variegated Weigelia, Variegated Honeysuckle.

Weeping Trees—Cut-leaved Birch, Young's Weeping Birch, Weeping European and Mountain Ash, Camperdown Elm, Babylon Weeping Willow.

Upright Flowering Shrubs—February—Laurus Tinus, Yellow Jasmine. March—Daphne, Forsythia. April—Prunus Triloba, Double Flowering Peach, Berberis Darwini and Stenophylla, Prunus Sinensis, Chorchorus, Spiraea Prunifolia, Spiraea Thunbergi, Spiraea Van Houttei, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Cydonia Japonica. May—Azalias, Rhododendron, Lilacs in

variety, Tree Paeony, Tamarix, Exochordia. June—Deutzia Lemoini, Deutzia Crenata, Deutzia Gracilis, Snowballs, Common and Japanese, Weigelia. July—Calycanthus, Purple Fringe, White Fringe. August—Hydrangea, Althea. Roses bloom from April to November.

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs—Clematis in variety (flower from May to October), Ampelopsis Veitchii, Virginia Creeper, Honeysuckles (flower all summer), Jasmines, Trumpet Vines, Wistarias.

Evergreens—Hollies, Monkey Puzzle, Cedrus Deodora, Blue Juniper, Blue Cedar, Blue Spruce, Blue Fir, Blue Cypress, Golden Arbor Vitae, Golden Biota, Golden Cypress, Golden Yew, Golden Retinospora, Variegated Box, Variegated Cypress, Variegated Hollies, Pyramidal Cypress, Pyr. Yew, Pyr, Juniper, Weeping Sequoia, Weeping Cypress, Spanish Fir, Nordman's Silver Fir, Oriental Spruce, Evergreen Oak, Laurus Tinus, English Laurel, Bay Tree, Berberis Darwini, Berberis Stenophylla, Rhododendron in variety.

In order that planters may be able to form an idea of the size which trees and shrubs attain at maturity, a point which should always be taken into consideration at the time of planting, so that the specimens may occupy the proper positions, I have adopted letters to denote the various classes, as follows:

A—	Denotes trees which attain the largest size, 50 feet and upwards			
B—	"	"	"	secondary size, 20 to 40 feet.
C—	"	"	"	medium " 9 to 15 "
D—	"	"	"	large " 8 to 10 "
E—	"	"	"	medium " 4 to 6 "
F—	"	"	"	small " 2 to 3 "

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACACIA OR LOCUST (*Robinia*)—

Black (*R. Pseudo-Acacia*)—(B)—Medium-sized tree with feathery foliage and drooping racemes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. Cut back when transplanting. Will grow on the dryest kind of soil and in spite of it and even during the dryest summer the graceful foliage presents a joyous and fresh appearance.

Neo-Mexicana—(C)—Similar to above, but with rose-colored flower racemes, blooming nearly throughout the whole summer.

Rose Acacia or Sweet Pea Tree (*R. Hispida*)—(C)—A choice variety of spreading irregular growth with long clusters of pea-shaped rose-colored flowers in June and July; foliage very graceful and of pleasing light green shade. This species shows up to best advantage if grafted on high standard, as only then the beautiful flowers are most pronounced.

Globe Acacia (*R. Inermis*)—(C)—A most attractive, graceful tree of great hardiness, which is forming, without any pruning whatever, a round, dense, regular ball-shaped head of light, feathery foliage. A remarkably pretty tree, worthy of being planted extensively.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)—

European (*Excelsior*)—(A)—A rapid growing tree with spreading head and pinnate leaves. Likes moist soil best.

ARALIA (*Hercules Club*)—

Spinosa—(C)—A sub-tropical tree with broad, handsomely cut foliage and immense clusters of small white flowers in August. A fine lawn tree.

BEECH (*Fagus*)—

Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea*)—(B)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson.

Rivers' Smooth-Leaved Purple Beech (*Sylvatica Atropurpurea*)—(B)—This variety differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.

Three-Colored (*Tricolor*)—(C)—A variety of the above with very attractive variegated foliage, which is purple with light pink edges and narrow white pencilling through the center.

BIRCH (*Betula*)—

European White (*Alba*)—(B)—A graceful tree with silvery white bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

Purple-leaved (*Purpurea*)—(B)—A variety of the foregoing with pretty dark purple foliage.

BOX ELDER—(See Maple, Ash Leaf.)

BUCKEYE—(See Horse-Chestnut.)

CATALPA—

Speciosa—(B)—A very effective tropical looking lawn tree with very large heart-shaped yellowish green leaves. Flowers in July when few other trees are in bloom. The blossoms, erect panicles, are large, very showy and quite fragrant.



Catalpa Speciosa.

CHERRY (Cerasus)—

Double Flowering—(*C. Flore alba plena*)—(C)—A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

CRAB (Pyrus)—

Bechtel's Crab—(*P. malus angustifolia*, fl. pl.)—(C)—This beautiful tree is perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom in early spring this tree presents the appearance of being covered with perfectly double, small, pink roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet scented Double Crab; blooms quite young. Unlike many other trees, it does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty.

Malus floribunda—(C)—Most beautiful little tree. The buds, carried on long thread-like stems, cover the tree completely, are bright crimson and in opening change to a pretty light pink.

ELM (Ulmus)—

English—(*Campestris*)—(A)—An erect lofty tree of rapid compact growth and very dense foliage: the branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. All elms are most valuable street trees.

The hard, leathery foliage never loses its bright, dark green color even during the driest summers. They thrive equally well on dry or moist soil.

American White (*Americana*)—(A)—A noble, spreading and drooping tree. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia*)—

Triacanthos—(B)—A rapid growing tree with powerful spines, but delicate foliage. Used sometimes for cattle hedges.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*)—

White Flowering (*Hippocastanum*)—(A)—A large sized tree of handsome regular outline, very hardy and free from all diseases; it is covered in May with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers, lightly marked with red.

Red Flowering (*Rubicunda*)—(A)—One of the finest trees in cultivation. Flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the White, and the leaves are of darker green. The White flowering and this contrast well when planted together.

JUDAS TREE, OR RED BUD (*Cercis*)—

Silicastrum—(C)—A medium sized ornamental tree, covered with delicious pink flowers, before the leaves appear. Heart shaped, pure green leaves, with glossy surface; flowering about same time as Chinese Magnolias, and planted with them, produce fine effect.

LABURNUM (*Golden Chain*)—

Vulgaris—(C)—A native of Europe. The name of Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemens of yellow flowers appearing in June. Showy and beautiful; should be in every garden.

LARCH (*Larix*)—

European (*Europaea*)—(A)—An excellent upright, rapid growing pyramidal shaped tree, with drooping, slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful in the spring, turning to golden yellow in the autumn before falling. Unlike most conifers, it is deciduous after the first year; perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes a very handsome specimen for ornamental planting.

LINDEN OR LIME (*Tilia*)—

Broad-leaved European (*Platiphylla*)—(A)—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size. The Lindens are beautiful trees and deserve to be far more extensively planted. They are excellent shade trees, and at the time of their blossoming they are delicately perfumed.

MAGNOLIA—Magnolias make beautiful ornamental trees. The leaves are large, dark-green, the flowers large, and most of them sweet-scented. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit pods,—the *Tripetela* being especially handsome in this respect. They should be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned.

Hall's Japan (*Stellata*)—(D)—From Japan. It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white, semi-double fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia.

Soulange's (*Soulangeana*)—(C)—A French hybrid, a rather irregular grower, foliage large, glossy and massive, flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple, very effective.

Umbrella Tree (*Tripetela*)—(B)—A hardy, medium sized tree, with immense leaves, and large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June.

MAIDEN'S HAIR—See *Salisburea*.

MAPLE (Acer)—

Ash-Leaved (Negundo)—(A)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

Ash-Leaved, Silver Variegated (Neg. fol. arg. var.)—(C)—An exceedingly charming tree, of dwarf habit, with partly silver variegated, partly pure paper-white leaves. Very attractive.

Norway (Platanoides)—(A)—Large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green shining foliage. Its compact habit and stout, vigorous growth, renders it one of the most desirable species for the street, park and garden. This is the best and hardiest of all maples for street planting.

Reitenbach's Norway (Reitenbachi)—(B)—An excellent and striking variety of pyramidal habit; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to a decided purple towards mid-summer, purplish scarlet in autumn.

Schwedler's Norway (Schwedlerii)—(B)—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction.

Sycamore Maple (Pseudo Platanus)—(B)—From Europe. A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore (Purpurea)—(B)—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

Silver-Leaved (Dasycarpum)—(A)—One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.

Sugar, or Rock (Saccharinum)—(A)—The well-known Eastern variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. Of stately form and fine rich foliage. It does not seem to thrive well in British Columbia, however.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus)—

European (Aucuparia)—(B)—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK (Quercus)—

Pin Oak (Palustris)—(B)—The Pin Oak is undoubtedly a most valuable variety. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green that colors to sparkling red and yellow in fall. The tree is easily transplanted and grows well on wet or dry ground.

English (Robur)—(A)—The Royal Oak of England. A very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young, majestic and grand in maturity. By no means a slow growing tree, as it is often reported to be.

Golden (Concordia) **New**—(B)—A superb variety with yellow leaves which retain their golden tint throughout the season. Very attractive; one of the finest golden trees in existence.

Purple-Leaved (Atropurpurea), **Copper Oak, New**—(B)—A magnificent variety, with dark purple leaves, very valuable and attractive.

Pyramidal—(B)—A form of the English Oak with closely upright growing branches, forming narrow high columns. Most attractive ornamental tree for big lawns.

PLUM (Prunus)—

Purple-Leaved (*Prunus Pissardi*)—(C)—A very fine purple-leaved small tree of recent introduction. The dark purple leaves retain their lustrous color beautifully till they drop late in the autumn. It is particularly charming in early spring, when covered with delicate white little flowers between the dark foliage.

POPLAR (Populus)—

Balm of Gilead (*Balsamifera*)—(B)—A species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large, glossy foliage, exhaling an aromatic balsam odor.

Lombardy (*Fastigata*)—(A)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

Bolles' (*P. Bolleana*)—(B)—New Pyramidal form; leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver beneath; very beautiful. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn.

RED BUD—(See Judas tree).

SALISBUREA—

Maiden Hair or Ginko (*Adiantifolia*)—(B)—A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well along sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases.

SYCAMORE (Platanus)—

Occidentalis (*American Plane Tree*)—(A)—This is a most beautiful tree where it thrives well, forming magnificent gigantic trees; foliage bright green, very dense, entirely free from insects.

THORNS (Crataegus)—

Paul's Double Scarlet—(B)—This is a variety of the well-known English Hawthorn, with dark, bright carmine, double flowers. A very pretty tree, well adapted to beautify small grounds.

Double White—(B)—With same good habits as the above but the flowers are pure double white.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron)—

Tulipifera—(B)—A magnificent tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped light green leaves and yellow tulip-shaped flowers.

A Victoria Garden.



WEeping TREES.

All our Weeping Trees are grafted on stems at least 5 to 6 feet above the ground, so as to show their weeping character to best advantage.

ASH, EUROPEAN (B)—A fine strong-growing lawn and arbor tree; covers a great space in short time.

Gold-Barked (C)—An elegant weeping tree, more graceful than the above, with golden yellow bark, which is very attractive in winter time.

BEECH, WEEPING (B)—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree attaining a large size; picturesque in appearance when divested of its leaves, and extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH, CUT LEAVED (B)—Beyond question the most elegant of all weeping trees; tall and slender, yet vigorous growth; graceful drooping branches, silvery bark and delicately cut foliage. No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character.

Young's (C)—Grafted on high stems, this sort forms beautiful pendulous heads and its graceful slender shoots droop perpendicularly to the ground.

ELM, CAMPERDOWN (B)—The most picturesque of the weeping trees. The growth is fast; the foliage large, dark green, glossy and luxuriant.

MOUNTAIN ASH, WEEPING (C)—A beautiful variety of strong growth and well-trailing habit; a most desirable lawn tree.



BABLOYN WEEPING WILLOW (B)—A very graceful weeping tree; growing best along side of water.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

No garden is complete without beautiful flowering shrubs and we would urge a more extensive planting of this class of ornamentals covering such a wide range in flower and foliage, habit of growth and season of blossoming. Requiring but small space they can be used on lawns to fill vacancies where large trees could not be harmoniously grown, breaking the monotony of the landscape by grouping or distributing singly, according to size of grounds and scenic effect.

ALMOND (*Prunus*)—

Double-Rose Flowering (*Chinensis* Fl. Pl.)—(E)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear; small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

AZALIA—This is truly a magnificent shrub, in fact one of the showiest of all flowering plants. The blooms vary in color-shades from pure white, pink, yellow, orange to brilliant scarlet, which, combined with the sweet fragrance of some sorts, the abundance with which the flowers are produced and the entire hardiness of the whole plant, make the Azalias invaluable.

Azalias are planted best in company with *Rhododendrom*, to which they are closely allied; they are most effective if planted in groups or massed in front of taller evergreens. They make close, fibrous roots; and the soil should be worked deep and thoroughly and well enriched.

Pontica—(E)—These are the hardiest of all Azalias; flowers are pretty yellow and quite fragrant.

Mollis (E)—Varieties of these embrace all the most gorgeous colors and are certainly very beautiful.

BARBERRY (*Berberis*)—Barberries are prized for their scented yellow flowers, dark red fruit and neat growth. All have small neat leaves, the flowers come about middle of May and the fruit becomes ornamental in July, continuing up to winter time. All make pretty ornamental hedges and are very hardy.

Thunbergi—(F)—Very neat, compact growth; the little leaves turn most brilliantly scarlet in the autumn.

Purple-Leaved—(E)—A variety with purple leaves, from which the bright scarlet berries contrast very well.

CALYCANTHUS, OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB—

Floridanus—(E)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June, and at intervals afterwards.

CEANOTHUS AZUREUS (*New Jersey Tea*)—(F)—Of easy culture; flowers pale blue, appearing in April and May; leaves acutely serrated, bright green above and downy beneath.

CHORCHORUS (*Kerria*)—

Japonica Fl. Pl. (*Double Flowering*)—(E)—An old and well known favorite, of spreading habit and with double rose-like flowers, an inch across of the deepest yellow, appearing in April.

Japonica Argentea Variegata—(F)—A very pretty dwarf shrub from Japan, with small green foliage edged with white and flowers like the preceding, but single.

CORNUS SANGUINEA (*Swamp Willow*)—

Elegantissima—(E)—An attractive and valuable shrub. The leaves, borne on red stems, are distinctly marked and edged with broad silver-white stripes and, as a main point of merit, this pretty colored shrub will retain its freshness throughout the whole summer, changing in the autumn to a bright scarlet.

DAPHNE—

Mezereum Album—(F)—Most charming little shrub of great merit. Flowers appear early in March, are very fragrant, resembling orange blossoms.

Mezereum Rubrum—(F)—A variety with pretty pink flowers; the earliest flowering shrub we have.

DEUTZIA—This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, renders them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

Double Flowering (Crenata Flore Pleno)—(E)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Gracilis (Slender branched)—(F)—A very desirable dwarf growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming.

Lemoinei—(F)—A low-growing shrub, like *Deutzia Gracilis*, although a great improvement on that variety, which it probably will supplant. Its flowers, when open are cross-shaped, and it is still more showy than *Gracilis*.

ELDER (Sambucus)—

Fern-Leaved Elder (Heterophylla)—(D)—Luxuriant in growth, with deep and delicately cut foliage; fine.

Variegated-Leaved Elder—(D)—Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

EUONYMUS (Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree)—

European—(D)—A very ornamental and showy bush, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a background of evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush)—

Grandiflora—(E)—A vigorous-growing shrub from China, forming a compact bush. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of eight to ten florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be graceful. It is perfectly hardy; flowers pure white. Very useful for cut-flowers.

FILBERT (Corylus Avellana)—

Purple-Leaved—(D)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves and nuts; distinct, and very ornamental.

FORSYTHIA OR GOLDEN BELL—

Fortune's Forsythia (Fortunei)—(E)—A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches, in the early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden yellow, pendulous flowers.

FRINGE—

Purple, or Smoke Tree (Rhus Cotinus)—(D)—A very elegant and ornamental large shrub, with curious hair-like flowers, which, being of a pinkish brown color, give it the names "Purple Fringe" and "Smoke Tree." The blossoms are in July, sometimes literally covering the tree, remaining all summer.

White (Chionanthus Virginica)—(D)—An entirely different plant from the preceding; has handsome, large foliage, and racemes of delicate white flowers, that hang like finely-cut shreds, or fringes of white paper.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)—

Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Tartarica*)—(E)—This is a highly attractive spring flowering shrub; the little butterfly-shaped rose-colored flowers practically covering the pretty light green foliage.

HYDRANGEA—

Paniculata *Grandiflora*—(E)—Highly ornamental shrub with immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers ten to twelve inches in length, and produced in August and September when very few shrubs are in flower. One of the showiest plants; a strong feeder; will be thankful for good cultivation.

LILAC (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—A well-known class of plants, indispensable in every garden. Highly ornamental, perfectly hardy, and succeeding well in any ordinary garden soil, they are probably the most satisfactory of spring flowering shrubs. Besides the common purple and white varieties, many splendid hybrids have been introduced of late, of which the double-flowering varieties are recommended as particularly pretty; all, however, surpass the common sorts in size and richness of color, and especially as young and profuse bloomers.

Common Red—(D)—The well-known sort.

Common White—(D)—Too well known to need description.

Lemoini Flore Pleno—(D)—Very large panicles of reddish purple, double flowers, blooming in great profusion.

Madame Lemoini—(D)—Enormous panicles of pure white double flowers, covering the plant in great profusion. The finest and largest flowering of all.

Ludwig Spaeth—(D)—This is also of recent introduction, and one of the best in our collection. Flowers large, single, dark red. Superb.

President Grevy—(D)—A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the panicle is magnificent and measures eleven inches in length and five inches across. One of the finest Lilacs.

Persian—(D)—A native of Persia, with small foliage and large pale-lilac flowers.

MOCK ORANGE OR SWEET SYRINGA (*Philadelphus*)—

A very vigorous class of shrubs, with handsome foliage and with white showy flowers in terminal racemes, or solitary on short branchlets, appearing in May and June. Very fragrant with an odor of the orange blossom, hence the name. They are well adapted to shrubberies thriving in any well drained soil and even under trees. Pruning should be done after flowering as the flowers appear in wood formed the previous year.

Double-flowering (*Coronarius flore pleno*)—(D)—A variety with double, very fragrant flowers.

Large-flowered (*Grandiflorus*)—(D)—A tall bush of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers slightly fragrant. Valuable for succession of bloom.

Golden-leaved (*Coronarius foliis aureis*)—(F)—A dwarf, compact shrub, with bright yellow foliage; very effective as low foliage plant for edging.

PAEONIA MOUTAN—

"Tree Peony"—(E)—These are called Tree Paeony, in contrast with herbaceous Peony, on account of having hardy woody stems. These immense and beautiful flowering shrubs were introduced from Japan. They bloom in April and are very much prized and regarded as among the best of their many flowering plants. Positions for planting should be selected

where the influence of the sun's rays are not felt until late in the morning. The plant is a greedy feeder and should have an abundance of manure annually. The flowers are enormous in size, numerous and gorgeous in color.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)—(See also Hedge Plants.)

The **Privet** in all its varieties deserves attention as an ornamental plant. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form, and bears shearing to any extent.

California (*Ovalifolium*)—(D)—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage; valuable for hedges.

California Variegated (*O. Elegantissimum*)—Similar to the above, but with very attractive silver-variegated leaves.

Ibota (*Chinese Privet*)—(E)—The most graceful of all Privets. Flowers white, fragrant and produced in great profusion. Leaves small, shining and of particular fresh green, practically evergreen. This is an excellent ornamental and should be used for lawns only.

Common English (*Vulgaris*)—(E)—The common species used for hedges everywhere.

QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia* or *Pyrus Japonica*)—

There are several flowering varieties, differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth, they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large brilliant blossoms appear early in the spring in great profusion. Foliage bright green and glossy all through the summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.

Common Scarlet—(E)—One of the best known, and a very handsome, hardy, ornamental shrub. Has bright, scarlet-crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring; one of the hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

White—(E)—A beautiful variety with white and blush flowers.



Hypericum Moserianum.

ST. JOHN'S WORT (*Hypericum*)—

Moserianum—(F)—A charming shrub, of dwarf habit, producing large single, golden-yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*) (*Guelder Rose*)—

Common (*V. Sterilis*)—(D)—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (*V. Plicatum*)—(E)—Of dwarf habit; although more free flowering than the above, it cannot compare in vigor with the same.

SPIRAEA—An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

Anthony Waterer—(F)—A fine new dwarf spiraea, with dark crimson flowers. One of the finest.

Arguta—(E)—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early flowering white Spiraea. Early May.

Prunifolia Flore Pleno (*Bridal Wreath*)—(E)—A pretty shrub from Japan, the branches of which are covered in May with dainty, pure white double flowers like little daisies.

Thunbergi—(F)—Graceful shrub with delicate drooping, light yellowish-green foliage, and small, abundant white flowers; distinct.

Van Houtte's (*Van Houttei*)—(E)—The most showy of all the Spiraeas. The plant is a rather tall, upright grower, with long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their weight of foliage and flowers. Flowers pure white, in great clusters and whorls. Few plants present a more charming appearance when in blossom.

SUMACH (*Rhus*).

Common (*Typhina*) (*Staghorn Tree*)—(D)—A large shrub with very thick branches covered with velvety hair, resembling the young horns of a stag. Very large feathered foliage, turning crimson and yellow in autumn; very effective.



Cut-Leaved Sumach.

Cut-Leaved (*Fern Leaf Tree*)—(E)—A very striking little shrub; leaves large, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches; grand in the autumn when turning to a rich red.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk)—

Gallica—(D)—Handsome flowering shrub, with elegant, fine feathery foliage, thriving in all soils; one of the best plants for growing near the seashore, as it will bear the greatest wind exposure with impunity. Does well also in the interior, thriving under the most trying conditions where other plants would fail entirely. Flowers pink, in long, loose, tapering panicles.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—(E)—An elegant shrub and old favorite, with fine trumpet-shaped flowers, ranging in colors of white, rose and dark red.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS.

AMPELOPSIS—

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (Quinquefolia)—A vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant, dissected, foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring.

Engelmanni—This is the clinging form of the well-known Virginia Creeper. The leaves are much thinner and smaller than the ordinary variety, and the whole plant lacks the coarseness that characterizes a *Quinquefolia*, and it clings to walls like the Ivy. The fall coloring is exceedingly brilliant, and in every way it is vastly superior to the common form, which is not used where the new variety is known and can be had. It is the only clinging vine that will successfully withstand the severe climate of the North-West and other cold sections where the Boston Ivy will not succeed.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Leaves a little smaller, whole and more grape-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

ARISTOLOCHIA, OR DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—

Sypho—A rapid-growing vine, with magnificent, foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers.

CLEMATIS—These are most elegant slender-branched climbers, of rapid growth, with pretty leaves and beautiful large flowers of various colors. They are perfectly hardy, but should be grown in rich, deep ground, well mulched in winter with rotten manure. Will do best in partial shade and with liberal supply of water at the roots during the hotter part of the season.

American (Virginiana)—One of the most rapid growing kinds, covered in August with the greatest profusion of pale white flowers, which are succeeded by brown hairy-like plumes; very beautiful and unique.

Coccinea—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to October.

Flammula (European Sweet)—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant; very desirable. July to October.

Montana—An ideal variety. The flowers are produced in spring in great profusion. They are about the size of a dollar, white with a dash of pink and very sweet scented.

Paniculata—A very hardy climber introduced from Japan, with fragrant, small, white flowers, in clusters. Does well in a sunny situation. Will stand severe pruning in the winter.

Duchess of Edinburg—The best of the double whites, scented.

Henryi—This is the finest of all white Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower, but also a remarkably free bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, with reddish chocolate anthers. Art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. Especially desirable.

Jackmanni—This is, perhaps, the best known of the fine perpetual Clematic, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness.

Mad. Ed. Andre—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

EUONYMUS RADICANS, VARIEGATA—A creeping variety with silvery variegated foliage. Recommended as very pretty for rockeries. Evergreen.

COTONEASTER—

Pyracanthus—The well-known red-berried thorn. Evergreen; valued; very pretty throughout all the winter.

Buxifolia—The small-leaved Pyracanthus. A creeping shrub with very small, dark-green, shining, leathery, foliage. The bright red berries are not borne in clusters as with the above, but are evenly divided over the pretty evergreen bush. Much to be recommended.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)—

Belgian Fragrant—Blooms all summer; red and yellow. Very fragrant. Plant strong grower. An old favorite.

Halleana—An almost evergreen sort, flowers pure white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.

Japan Gold-Leaved—(L. Aurea Reticulata)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. Flowers yellow and fragrant.



Wistaria.

JASMINE—

Nudiflorum—With numerous flowers from November; often all through the winter.

Officinale—The famous Jasmine with the delicious, fragrant, white flowers in midsummer. A very graceful climber.

TRUMPET VINE (Bigonia Radicans)—

Large Flowered (Grandiflora)—A magnificent vine, with large orange-yellow flowers; very showy.

Scarlet (Radicans)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA (Variegated Perywinkle)—Fine variegated trailer, with charming sky-blue flowers.

WISTARIA—

Chinese Purple (Sinensis)—A most beautiful climber, of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (Sinesis Alba)—Similar to the above, but with white flowers. Rather tender.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Under this head are associated the trees and shrubs which do not shed all their foliage at one time, thereby remaining green, although the old leaves do shed from time to time as they become overshadowed or crowded out by the younger foliage. It is the evergreen tree which has done so much to enliven the landscape around the Coast cities during the winter months, and it is therefore no wonder that the eastern tourist coming from his bleak and snow bound home, should be charmed and fascinated with our invigorating and salubrious climate and our great wealth, in varieties of evergreen trees and shrubs.

I take especial pleasure in introducing quite a number of new varieties, of which the blue forms of, for instance, Spruce, Fir and Cedar, are most unique and interesting. These forms can only be propagated by grafting as they will not reproduce true to color from seed.

My evergreens are all well-cultivated plants, which, with manifold transplantings have formed a close ball of fibrous roots, and with proper care may be transplanted almost at any time in the season. They are all sent out with a ball of soil adhering to the roots, carefully wrapped up in canvass sacks, and when planting they should be placed in the hole without removing the sack, but only cutting it open on top after the tree has been set firmly in position, thus preventing the soil from falling away from the roots. The roots will soon work their way through the decaying canvass. This method of planting is the only safe and successful one.

Instructions relative to pruning have already been given under the heading "Ornamental Department."

ARAUCARIA IMPRICATA (Monkey Puzzle)—(B)—The most majestic ornament among conifers. Beautiful, regular pyramidal form; branches in whorls, spreading horizontal when young, rather ascending near the top; leaves stiff, smooth, shining deep green, sharp pointed, and entirely clothing the branchlets and stems. Not hardy in the interior.

ARBOR VITAE (Thuja)—

American (Occidentalis)—(B)—This is one of the evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

Chinese (Biota Orientalis)—(C)—Of upright growth, slender, and bright green foliage. Growth is flat on twigs; arranged mostly vertically.

Chinese Evergolden (Orientalis Elegantissima)—(C)—Pyramidal; of a beautiful golden tint, when young, changing to golden bronze in autumn. The finest of this habit.

BAY TREE—(See *Laurus Nobilis*.)

BARBERRY (Berberis).

Darwini—(E)—A densely branched spreading shrub, with thick and leathery foliage; flowers orange yellow, very fragrant, followed by dark purple fruit. Very pretty.

Nana Compacta—(F)—This is a very graceful little evergreen plant with bright-green foliage, forming a compact low shrub, without any pruning, and is therefore, extraordinarily well suited for a fancy hedge.

Stenophylla—(E)—The prettiest and most graceful of the ever-green barberries. Leaves are very small, dark-green and leathery and the little golden flowers, borne on long thread-like stems, droop gracefully from the long slender branches in great masses.

BOX (Buxus)—

Dwarf (*Suffruticosa*)—(F)—The well known variety so extensively used for hedging.

Tree Box (*B. Sempervirens*, *Arborescens*)—(D)—A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden, well adapted to small places, prefers a shady situation; it can be made to assume any form.

Variegated—(E)—A variety of tree box, forming a beautiful small bush, blotched with white.

CEDRUS (Cedar)—These majestic trees, natives of N. Africa and Asia, with large spreading branches, rigid, scattered and clustered leaves, are valuable for the ornamentation of extensive grounds or for lining broad avenues where shade is not the desideratum. The tree does not like pruning either of top or branch and it is most strikingly effective when its lower branches sweep the ground and it rises like a pyramid to the leader. The catkins appear in autumn and the cones require two years to reach maturity.

Deodara (*Himalayan* or *Indian Cedar*)—(A)—Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery-green foliage, forming a dense net work; the finest, most rapid grower of all Cedars, and worthy of a place in every garden.

Libani (*Cedar of Lebanon*)—(A)—A magnificent tree, with short, horizontal branches and dense, dark-green foliage. The tree of ancient Bible History.

Atlantica Glauca—(A)—A very handsome, pyramidal tree, with exceedingly striking blueish-green foliage; branches have an upright-growing tendency and are very dense; a most desirable and beautiful tree for the lawn.

CRYPTOMERIA (Japan Cedar)—

Japonica—(A)—Large, elongated pyramidal tree, with straight slender, tapering trunk; covered with reddish brown bark and with frond-like upward spreading branches; branchlets very numerous, usually alternate, bright green. The most important timber tree of Japan, used extensively for house building, for making barrels, boxes and many other purposes. The wood is tasteless and very durable. In its native home, trees are said to attain a height of 130 feet with trunks 30 feet in circumference.

FIR (Abies)—Fir and Spruce (*Picea*), though closely related in habit of growth, and therefore, often mistaken one for the other even sometimes by nurserymen, are of entirely different botanical classes. The most striking difference is that the seed cones of the *Abies* stand upright while with the *Picea* they are suspended from the branches.

Nobilis Glauca—(B)—A grand tree of symmetrical growth, with rich, bluish green foliage. Very striking and much to be recommended.

Nordmanniana (*Caucasian Silver Fir*)—(A)—A majestic species of grand effect; foliage massive, dark-green, silvery underneath. Most highly valued in England.

Lasiocarpa Glauca—(B)—Quite a remarkable attractive fir; entirely new; foliage light blue, curved and two inches long. Very pretty and out of the ordinary.

Pinsapo (Spanish Fir)—(B)—The short, broad, sharp-pointed, rigid, bright-green leaves of this beautiful tree protrude at right angles all around the stiff branchlets. Growth very symmetrical. Its unique appearance renders it worthy a place in every garden.



Lawson's Cypress.

CYPRESS (Cupressus)—

Lawson's (*Chamaecyparis* *Lawsoniana* or False Cypress)—(B)—A fine evergreen, native of the Pacific Coast. One of the most graceful and beautiful of evergreens; of fine, compact habit; delicate feathery foliage; varies from vivid green to a silvery or bluish tint, according to sub-varieties.

Lawsoniana erecta viridis — (C) — Of upright, dense columnar habit with bright green foliage.

Lawsoniana lutea—(C)—Of compact medium growth, with whole of young foliage a light clear yellow.

Lawsoniana variegata — (C) — A variegated form of Lawson's Cypress of very pretty appearance.

GENISTA (Broom)—

Andreana—(E)—This beautiful new broom is as free a bloomer as our grand native species, but the flowers are ever so much more attractive, as the lower wings of these butterfly-shaped golden yellow blossoms are of an intense velvety purple-crimson. Highly to be recommended.

HOLLY, ENGLISH (*Ilex Aquifolium*)—(B)—Hollies should be in every garden as they are second to none for ornamental purposes and right in their glory in this particular part of the world. No more beautiful sight can be imagined on a lawn than the dark-green holly covered with brilliant red berries.

Hollies are also useful, as well as ornamental, as hedge-plants; they stand pruning very well, forming a hedge dense enough for all purposes. Last but not least, hollies have proven a most profitable investment on account of the great demand for berried holly branches for Christmas, many a tree, in our observation, having yielded from upward of \$50.00 worth of these branches for one season.

Variegated—(C)—Both the Golden and Silver Variegated Hollies are similar in habit of the above, but their beautiful variegated leaves lend them additional charm.

American (*Ilex Opaca*)—(B)—The holly of the Atlantic States of America. Foliage light green, with bright red berries appearing in abundance.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)—

These extremely hardy trees seem to be as much at home in the interior as they are on the coast. They are very ornamental, mostly of pyramidal or columnar habit and are very decorative either as single specimens on the lawn or if planted in groups. The low growing species are admirably adapted for covering rocky slopes or sandy banks.

Irish (*Hibernica*)—(C)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Savin (*Sabina*)—(E)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns; can be pruned to any desired shape and made very ornamental.

Virginian (*Virginica*) (The Red Cedar)—(B)—A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (American or Mountain Laurel)—(E)—

Glossy-green foliage, flowers in large and showy clusters of elegant shape, and most beautifully colored, pink and white. Few Evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and delicate form of its flowers. Requires about same treatment as the Rhododendron.



Magnolia Grandiflora.

LAURUS (*Laurel*)—There are few foliage plants superior to the Laurel for decoration or ornamental purposes. They can be used advantageously as single specimens, for grouping and for embellishing the lawn and are very effective wherever planted.

Cerasus (*English*)—(D)—Too well known to need description. Cannot be excelled for hedge purposes, but makes also a pretty lawn plant.

Nobilis (Sweet Bay)—(D)—A very ornamental, upright-growing shrub; with deep, dark green, fragrant leaves; if properly pruned, one of the handsomest of decorative plants. The leaves are sometimes used in cooking and the making of confections, because of their pleasant aromatic flavor. The wreaths with which the heroes of antiquity were crowned were made of this Laurel.

Tinus—(E)—Handsome winter flowering shrub, with clusters of small pretty white flowers in great abundance. Does best on deeply worked, but dry and high soil.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—(B)—This is recognized as one of the grandest of all broad-leaved evergreen trees. Leaves are very large, oval and shining dark green on upper surface and brown below. Flowers are very large, pure white, cup-shaped and extremely fragrant. While this tree is often considered not hardy enough for our climate, it will do very well indeed here, if planted on the south side of buildings or walls, as it is done in northern parts of France and southern parts of Great Britain. In such a position it has bloomed for several years here in the nursery. Thoroughly to be recommended.

OAK Quercus—

Holly Oak (*Quercus Ilex*)—(B)—An evergreen oak from Greece of nice symmetrical upright growth. Beautiful tree.



White Pine.

PINE (*Pinus*)—

White (*Strobus*)—(A)—A compact grower, with light green silvery foliage. A handsome tree. Adapts itself to a variety of situations.

RETINOSPORA—These are dwarf growing trees of the Cypress genus and make beautiful specimen plants under favorable climatic conditions. Do not grow well in the interior, it being too hot.

Plumosa Aurea—(D)—Very graceful, valuable little tree from Japan, with beautiful golden-tipped foliage, preserving its color throughout the year. Highly recommended.

Ericoides Glauca—(E)—A dwarf shrub with bright green branches above and glaucous beneath, assuming a ruddy tint in winter; very ornamental.

Gracilima Aurea—(E)—Graceful, golden variegated little evergreen; very pretty.



RHODODENDRON—Acknowledged to be the finest and most showy of hardy evergreens. Their broad, glossy foliage, their numerous clusters of brilliant flowers of most gorgeous colors, each cluster large enough for a bouquet by itself—the term superb fitly describes their appearance. Though peaty soil suits them best, they will prosper in any good garden soil worked to a depth of at least fifteen to twenty inches, and best planted in beds by themselves, or in company with Azalias.

SEQUOIA (California Big Tree)—

Gigantea—(A)—People have traveled thousands of miles to see these famous world renowned trees which are extant now only in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, and then only in a few isolated groups. They attain a height of 300 to 400 feet and a few specimens a diameter of 33 feet. Monarchs of the forest, they rise like gigantic tapering pillars with not a branch to mar their symmetry up to 150 to 200 feet. The deep reddish bark on these giants is from one to two feet thick. Their age is a matter of guess work but it is calculated into thousands of years. A magnificent avenue, park or specimen tree.

Gigantea Pendula—(B)—A weeping variety of the above, forming a narrow, high column; branches hanging straight down close to the stem. Very pretty and interesting tree. New.

SPRUCE (Picea)—(See also "Fir" for General Description)

This family embraces, besides great numbers of valuable timber trees, some exceedingly pretty ornamental trees.

Norway (Excelsa)—(A)—One of the handsomest and most popular of evergreens; when young the tree is remarkably rich and luxuriant; as it grows older its branches droop with a fine graceful curl or sweep, some specimens, however, more than others; and when covered with its large pendant cones it is an object exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Valuable, also, for hedges and wind-breaks.

Colorado Blue (Pungens Glauca)—(B)—This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful of all spruces. A vastly superior variety of the ordinary Colorado Blue Spruce. Foliage of an intense steel blue color. Most attractive and unique in appearance.



Orientalis — (B) — A handsome tree, tall and compact and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender branches, covered with closely-set, short, shining, light-green foliage. Very much to be recommended.

Picea Orientalis.

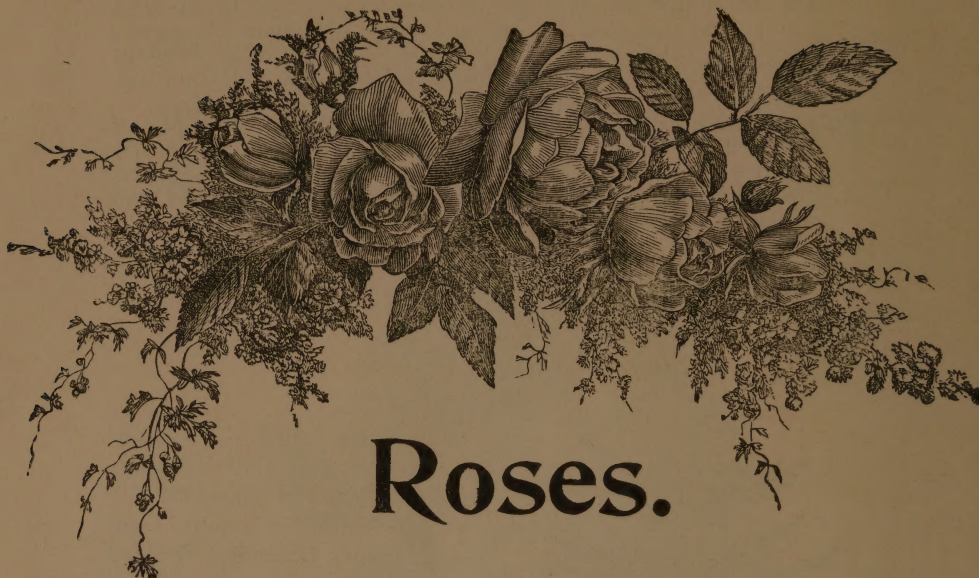
YEW (Taxus)—The Yew is a geological antiquity and it is said to have formed part of the forest of Britain at a period long anterior to historic times. They are very desirable evergreens for park planting, being densely clothed with dark green foliage. They thrive best in a moderately moist, sandy loam and endure shade well. The wood is heavy, hard, close-grained, strong, elastic and of reddish color and is highly valued for cabinet making.

English (Baccata)—(B)—A densely-branched, spreading bush, of a dark, somber hue; one of the best evergreens for clipping into artificial forms and hedges.

Dwarf Golden (Elegantissima)—(C)—One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens; the leaves of the new growth are of a bright golden color; rendering the plant highly effective; of slow growth.

Irish (Hibernica)—(C)—An upright growing variety with deep, dark-green foliage; branches erect, closely compressed forming a head which has the appearance of a dark, deep green column, prettily covered in the fall with red berries. A very distinct and beautiful variety.

Pyramidal Golden (Baccata fastigata variegata)—(C)—Same habit as the above but having a portion of the foliage striped and margined with silvery white or pale golden blotches.



Roses.

Among all the flowering shrubs that grace the garden or add to the beauty of hall or conservatory, none can compare to the rose. Of diverse color and character of foliage, of endless design and color of blooms, it lends itself to a wider range of decoration than any other single group of plants, being equally desirable for pot plants, garden culture, and for cut flowers. When to these qualifications are added ease of culture and quick and ample responses in flowers, it is explained why the rose has been aptly termed, "The Queen of Flowers."

All our roses are field grown, thus insuring plants of strong constitution and robust growth. Our large assortment is well calculated to meet every want of the rose planter, both as to quality of bloom, as well as soil and climate.

Some objections have been expressed to budded roses, owing to the fact that plants are apt to sucker. This is almost invariably due to the fact that the plant when set out was not planted sufficiently deep to submerge the junction with the bud under ground. If planters will observe to do this, much of this difficulty will be removed. Nevertheless, and in spite of this precaution, the budded roses will sometimes sucker, owing to the vigor of the root or the richness of the soil. These shoots or suckers are easily distinguished by their rampant growth and thorny and coarse-like appearance. These should be removed as fast as they appear. Obviously, those varieties known to be delicate or slow growers are usually budded to stronger root stalks, which stimulate and accelerate the growth of the plant.

In planting the same care should be observed as with any other tree or plant, the ground should be spaded thoroughly, and if any well rotted manure is available, it should be worked in the soil. Dig the hole large enough.

In the interior where the temperature sinks below zero the tender roses (Tea and Noisette) should be protected by hilling them up with soil 8 to 10 inches high.

No definite rule can be laid down for pruning roses, except that the Teas do not require as severe pruning as the Hybrid Perpetuals. A thinning out and shortening in of branches should be done each season to make the plants flower freely. When the roses have stopped blooming in the early summer, the faded buds should be cut and the plants should be given a light pruning, or more correctly a pinching back, which will have the effect of making them respond with a bounteous bloom in the fall.

It is difficult to class Roses now, as the different classes have been crossed and recrossed to such an extent that even scientists are often at loss.

We have, however, classed them with all possible care, which in a practical way will suffice.

Tea and Hybrid Roses are easily distinguished by their delicate and varied shades of color, beautiful, clean and nearly evergreen foliage and exquisite fragrance. This group embraces the most valuable varieties suitable for our climate. They bloom from early spring till late fall.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Though only among this group we find the rich dark shades, these roses are not as popular as the above as they do not bloom so continuously during the latter part of the season and their foliage is not as clean in many cases.

Polyantha Roses—A class of miniature roses, mostly of climbing habit.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

For the convenience of my customers I have now listed our Roses in alphabetical order irrespective of the class they belong to, but have added behind the name of every rose the initials of the class to which they belong. Thus T. stands for Tea or Ever blooming Roses; H.T., for Hybrid Tea Roses; H. P., for Hybrid Perpetual Roses and Pol. for Polyantha Roses.

Dwarf—Blooming on an average on branches 6 to 12 inches.

Mod. (Moderate)—Blooming on an average on branches 10 to 18 inches.

Vig. (Vigorous)—Blooming on an average on branches 18 to 36 inches.

Climb. (Climbing)—Making shoots of great length.

Abel Carriere, H. P. Vig. Large, full, dark crimson.

Aglaia (Yellow Rambler) Pol. Climb. Yellow.

Alfred Colomb, H. P. Vig. Large, full, bright red, fragrant, excellent.

Allister Stella Gray, Climb. Medium, melon yellow, very fine.

American Beauty, H. T., Vig. Glowing rose, deliciously fragrant. Best grown under glass.

Auguste Guinoisseau (White La France), H. T., Vig. White with light blush, very fragrant.

Baby Rambler, Pol. Dwarf. Crimson; a graceful little bedding rose.

Baroness Rothschild, H. P. Vig. Large, full, bright pink; a fine rose.

Belle Siebrecht, H. T. Mod. Satiny red, very large; very free bloomer, exquisite form.

Bessie Brown, H. T. Vig. Creamy white, large, extra fine.

Black Prince, H. P. Vig. Very dark velvety crimson. Rusty foliage.

Blanche Morreau, Mod. Pure white. The best white Moss Rose.

- Bridesmaid, T. Mod. Bright clear pink, fine.
- Captain Christy, H.P. Vig. Large, full; delicate flesh, deeper in the center, fragrant.
- Clara Watson, H.T. Mod. Bright salmon, center tinted rosy. Fine form.
- Climbing Caroline Testout, H. T. Vig. A sport of the well known Mme. Caroline Testout.
- Climbing Kaiserin, T. White. Not deserving the name as it has none of the good qualities of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
- Climbing Niphetos, T. Pure white, very large, drooping tulip-shaped. Vigorous but very tender.
- Climbing Papa Gontier, T. Vig. A sport of the well-known Papa Gontier.
- Climbing Perle, T. Vig. A sport of Perle des Jardins.
- Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, H. Rugosa, Vig. Clear silvery-rose, large and double. Extra.
- Crimson Rambler, Pol. Vig. Deep rich crimson. Extra fine.
- Devoniensis, T. Mod. Creamy white, rose center, fragrant; fine.
- Dorothy Perkins, Hyb. Wichuriana, Climb. Clear pink; free blooming; fine foliage; very pretty.
- Duke of Edinburgh, H. P. Vig. Large, full; crimson shaded carmine.
- Earl of Dufferin, H. P. Vig. Large, full, dark crimson, shaded maroon.
- Electra, H. Wichuriana, Climb. Deep yellow, fine.
- Empereur du Maroc, H. P. Vig. Medium size; velvety dark purple.
- E. Veyrath Hermanos, T. Climb. Yellow with pink and crimson center.
- Fisher-Holmes, H. P. Vig. Brilliant crimson-scarlet.
- Franziska Kruger, T. Mod. Rose with salmon.
- Frau Karl Druschki, H. P. Vig. Snow white; fine.
- General Jacqueminot, H. P. Vig. Large, crimson-scarlet, scented.
- General McArthur, H. T. Mod. Crimson.
- Gloire de Dijon, T. Vig. Large, full, salmon yellow, sweetly scented; excellent.
- Grace Darling, T. Mod. Full, creamy-white, shaded peach; sweetly scented; very pretty.
- Gruss an Teplitz, H.T. Vig. Medium size, purple vermillion shaded crimson; sweetly scented; fine bedding rose.
- Helen Gould, H. T. Vig. Rosy crimson, free bloomer, fine.
- Her Majesty, H. P. Vig. Very large; perfect form; clear satin-rose. Splendid rose, but mildews badly.
- Homer, T. Vig. Light-rose, shaded deeper.
- Jean Liabaud, H. P. Vig. Large, full; velvety crimson. Distinct.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, H. T. Mod. Large, full, ivory. Best of its class.
- La France, H. T. Vig. Silvery or peach-pink with lighter reflex. Extra fine.
- Lamarque, T. Climb. Pure white, double, very sweet.
- Louis Van Houtte, H. P. Vig. Dark velvety crimson; fine.
- Mme. Abel Chatnay, H. T. Vig. Carmine-rose, shaded salmon; very free and good.
- Mme. Alfred Carriere, T. Climb. Cream to pink.
- Mme. Caroline Testout, H. T. Vig. Bright clear pink; superb.
- Mme. Jules Grolez, T. Mod. Large, full, bright rose; perfect shape; first-rate.
- Mme. Lombard, T. Vig. Full, bright-rose; fragrant; a distant sort.
- Mme. Plantier, Vig. White, very free flowering.
- Mlle. Cecil Brunner, Pol. Dwarf. Bright-rose, salmon center. Most graceful little rose.
- Maman Cochet, T. Vig. Pink; the best of its color.

- Marechal Niel**, T. Climb. Golden yellow; very fine shape; a grand rose but tender.
- Marie Van Houtte**, T. Vig. Creamy white, outer pedals flushed rose. One of the best.
- Marquise de Querhoent**, T. Mod. Semi-double, bright rose with saffron yellow.
- Merveille de Lyon**, H. P. Vig. Large, full; white, center rosy peach; perfect form; excellent.
- Mrs. John Laing**, H. P. Vig. Large, good form; soft pink; fragrant.
- Monsieur Tillier**, T. Vig. Full; vivid brick; very fine and distinct.
- Muscosa Communis**, Vig. Best of the red Moss Roses.
- Papa Gontier**, T. Vig. Dark carmine, semi-double; fine buds; extra.
- Paul Neyron**, H. P. Vig. Enormous size; full, deep-rose; distinct.
- Perle des Jardins**, T. Mod. Large, full, golden yellow, perfumed; a beautiful rose.
- Perle des Panachees**, Mod. An old "Provins" rose; white, striped purple; distinct.
- Perle d'Or**, Pol. Dwarf. Small, full; nankeen, center orange; very pretty.
- Persian Yellow**, Mod. An old Austrian briar rose, blooms only once; medium size; full; deep yellow; lovely.
- Prince Camille de Rohan**, H. P. Vig. Full; velvety crimson; fragrant.
- Rainbow**, T. Vig. Pink, striped carmine; good bloomer; nice in bud.
- Reine Marie Henriette**, T. Climb. Large, full, pointed bud; cherry red; often called the Red Gloire de Dijon.
- Reve d'Or**, T. Climb. Apricot-yellow.
- Rugosa Alba**, Vig. Single, satiny-white; very fine.
- Rugosa Rubra**, Vig. Single, crimson; very hardy.
- Sir Thomas Lipton**, Hyb. *Rugosa*; Vig. Very large; pure white; extra fine.
- Safrano**, T. Mod. Coppery-orange, fragrant.
- Soleil d'Or**, Vig. Golden-yellow, changing to orange-red; fine and very hardy.
- Souv. de Catherine Guillot**, T. Mod. Coppery salmon, center crimson; most attractive.
- Souv. de la Malmaison**, H. P. Vig. Blush-white; an old fine rose.
- Souv. de Pierre Notting** (Yellow Mam. Cochet), T. Vig. Large; apricot-yellow, shaded orange.
- Souv. de President Carnot**, H. T. Mod. Large, flesh, shaded white. A splendid, continuously blooming sort.
- Sunrise**, T. Mod. Yellow with rose center. A pretty rose.
- Sunset**, T. Mod. Saffron orange, large and full; fine.
- Thalia** (White Rambler), Pol. Climb. Blush-white.
- The Bride**, T. Mod. White. Fine under glass.
- Ulrich Brunner**, H. P. Vig. Large, full, cherry-red; exquisite.
- Viscountess Folkestone**, H. T. Vig. Large, full; soft salmon rose; perfumed; distinct.
- White Maman Cochet**, T. Vig. White, edged rose; fine bud; one of the best.
- White Rambler**. See *Thalia*.
- Wichuriana** (Memorial Rose), Climb. Single, white, very pretty
- William Allen Richardson**, T. Climb. Deep orange-yellow, outer pedals lighter. Very distinct.
- Yellow Rambler**. See *Aglaia*.

HERBACEOUS DAN BORDER PLANTS.

PAEONIAS (*Paeonia*), **HERBACEOUS**—This splendid class contains the largest, most showy and attractive flowers in cultivation, almost rivaling the rose in color and blossom, and it is to be regretted that they have been so much neglected. They are of stately growth, very hardy, and delightful when in blossom. At the present time the public is beginning to appreciate the many fine varieties of recent introduction, ranging from pure white through the different shades of pink, rose, variegated, purple, white, etc. They increase in beauty with age, and may be planted in almost any situation. We recommend fall planting. They succeed best in rich soil and will be benefited by a mulch of rotten manure during the winter which may be lightly spaded into the soil in spring. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance. They are easily cultivated. Blossoms from four to eight inches in diameter. Foliage rich, glossy, deep green color.



PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium*)—A very stately plant with its graceful, tall silver-white plumes. Very effective and picturesque for the lawn.



YUCCA OR PALM LILY—These are very effective plants, palm-like, with tall spikes, of drooping white lily-like flowers, hence the name. Should be planted in warm, sunny situation but otherwise require very little care.

Americana—Stout simple trunk, with dagger-shaped leaves 1 to 2 inches wide, 15-18 inches long, very stiff; flowers white; panicle compact.

Filamentosa — Their stately clump of bayonet-like leaves are ornamental in themselves, increased by the appearance of the creamy-white flowers, born on thick stalks an immense open panicles 2 or 3 feet high. Grand for the lawn.

PERENNIAL PHLOX—These are among the showiest autumn flowers when properly grown. They are of easy culture, and produce their bright and varied colors in great profusion.

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA (Hot Poker Plant)—A plant of tropical luxuriance, though entirely hardy with us. Above the long, narrow, recurved leaves rise, after mid-summer, on stiff stalks, the spikes, of fiery tubular flowers. At a little distance the close heads of flowing orange and red flowers are very striking, and have earned the plant its common name of Red Hot Poker Plant.

GYPSOPHYLLA PANICULATA (Veil Plant)—The minute, little, white flowers appear in such great profusion that one might think the plant covered with a veil.



HEUCHERA SANGUINEA

—This is a pretty little plant forming a low rosette of heart-shaped, crenate leaves, from which rise the 15-20 in. high flower stalks, covered with minute, blood-red, bell-shaped flowers. Very graceful as a cut flower or border plant.

VIOLET (The Flower of Sentiment)—Its delicious fragrance makes it friends everywhere.

Czar, Single—Purple. Very large.

Russian, Double—Very large; dark purple.

Double White—The best double white violet.

CHRISTMAS ROSE (Heleborus)—Bloom in winter, here often at Christmas already. Flowers snow white with yellow stamens. There are also some varieties with rose-colored flowers. Foliage is leathery, shining and pretty.

FLOWERING BULBS.

(For varieties see price list.)

I make a specialty of Bulbs. Being in personal connection with the foremost European and Japanese bulb-growers, I am able to supply only really first-class quality and at comparatively low prices.

Bulbs are especially valuable for outdoor planting, as they bloom at a time when the garden would be otherwise utterly desolate and make it very gay and attractive. Hyacinths and Tulips, of course, are at the same time the most important bloomers for window culture, and will do equally well in pots planted in soil, as in glasses filled with water, provided you get good, healthy and strong bulbs.



INDEX

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

	Page
Acacia	44
Ash, European	44
Aralia	44
Beech	44
Birch	44
Catalpa	44
Cherry	45
Crab	45
Elm	45
Honey Locust	46
Horse Chestnut	46
Judas Tree	46
Laburnum	46
Larch	45
Linden	46
Magnolia	46
Maiden's Hair	46
Maples	47
Mountain Ash	47
Oak	47
Plum	48
Poplar	48
Salisburya	48
Sycamore	48
Thorns	48
Tulip Tree	48

WEeping VARIETIES.

Ash	50
Beech	50
Birch	50
Elm	50
Mountain Ash	50
Willow	50

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Almond	51
Azalia	51
Barberry	51
Calycantus	51
Ceanothus	51
Chorchorus	51
Cornus Sanguinea	51
Daphne	52
Deutzia	52
Elder	52
Euonymus	52
Exochorda	52
Filbert	52
Forsythia	52
Fringe	52
Honeysuckle	53
Hydrangea	53

	Page
Lilac	53
Mock Orange	53
Paeonia Moutan	53
Privet	54
Quince	54
St. John's Wort	54
Snowball	55
Spiraea	55
Sumach	55
Tamarix	56
Weigelia	56

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Arbor Vitæ	59
Araucaria	59
Barberry	59
Box	60
Cedar	60
Cryptomeria	60
Cypress	61
Fir	60
Genista	60
Holly	61
Juniper	62
Kalmia Latifolia	62
Laurel	62
Magnolia	63
Oak	63
Pine	63
Retinospora	64
Rhododendrons	64
Sequoia	64
Spruce	64
Yew	65
FLOWERING BULBS.....	72

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Apples	11, 17
Apricots	29
Asparagus	40
Blackberries	37
Cherries	22, 23, 25
Currants	38, 39
Dewberry	38
Gooseberries	39, 40
Grapes	31, 32, 33
Loganberries, etc.	37, 38
Medlars	35
Mulberries	35
Nectarines	29
Nut Trees	33, 34
Peaches	27, 28, 29
Pears	17, 19, 20, 22
Plums and Prunes.....	25, 26, 27
Quinces	31
Raspberries	36, 37
Rhubarb	40
Strawberries	35, 36

INDEX

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS.

	Page
Ampelopsis	56
Aristolochia	56
Clematis	56
Cotoneaster	57
Cuonymus	57
Honeysuckle	57
Jasmine	58
Trumpet Vine	58
Vinca Major	58
Wistaria	58

HERBACEOUS AND BORDER PLANTS.

	Page
Christmas Rose	72
Gypsophylla	71
Heuchera	71
Paeonia	70
Pampass Grass	70
Perennial Phlox	71
Tritoma	71
Violet	72
Yucca	71
ROSES	66, 69



